









THE SANXAY
FAMILY, and
Descendants of
Rev. JACQUES
SANXAY, Huguenot
Refugee to England in
Sixteen Hundred and
Eighty-five. ¶ *Preface and
compilation by Theodore F.
Sanxay, A.M., LL.B.,
Member of New York Bar.*



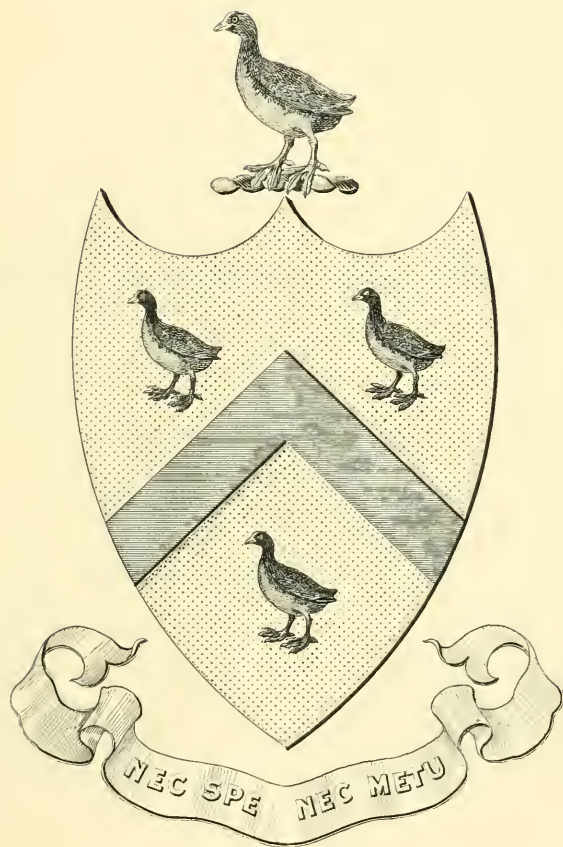
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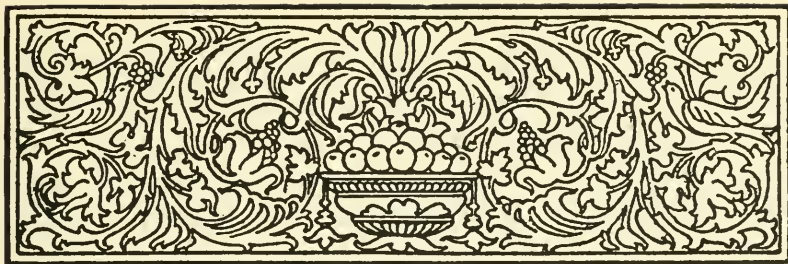
SANXAY ARMS AND MOTTO





THE SANXAY FAMILY





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IT is with some reluctance that I present this genealogy of the Sanxay family at this time, because I believe that, with no very great delay, much additional data might be supplied, and its details could thus be made more complete. I feel, however, it is due to those who have so kindly aided me in making its preparation thus far possible, that it should not for the above reason be longer withheld. Moreover, it is believed that it is not often that genealogical compilations, covering a period of nearly four hundred years, are presented, in which the data will be found to be more complete.

The dates, as given, are well authenticated. In a few instances, they are conclusions from evidence not altogether in accord, but, in those instances, the differences are slight, and of no great consequence. In other cases,

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in which, from conflicts in the evidence, the doubts arising are serious, or the differences are considerable, the dates are left blank.

I present, of course, the full genealogical chain. But it has also been my good fortune, to collect many interesting facts about the people who made it up, and, to a considerable extent, I can see them in their lives and environments, and I feel almost as if I had known them. What has been gathered would make a considerable volume. It is not now my purpose, however, to present a full history, but simply to accompany the genealogy with a statement of such facts and circumstances as may be necessary to give some proper view of the family, during the period covered, and, as far as may be, of its origin.

The name Sanxay is very ancient. It has been perpetuated as the name of a town in the old Province of Poitou, France. It is said, that this town must have existed as early as A. D. 300, and possibly earlier. As France is now constituted, Sanxay is in the Department of Vienne, Arrondissement of Poitiers, and Canton of Lusignan. It was an old Roman place, a fact revealed in the year 1882 by Père Camille de La Croix, who uncovered there some of the finest Gallo-Roman ruins that have been discovered in modern times. These include a Theatre-Circus, a Temple, a Balnéaire d'eau de rivière, Thermes, and Hostelries. The dimensions of these struc-

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tures indicate that the assemblages there were of large aggregations of people. The city is supposed to have been destroyed by fire in the first half of the fifth century, the coins and medals found in the ruins being those from the time of the Emperor Tiberius to that date. The temple is said to have been erected to Apollo, who corresponded to the Gaulish Hesus or Esus. The literature of the Archæological and Antiquarian Societies of Europe contains many references to these ruins, and fine illustrations have been made of them by Monsieur Jules Robuchon of Poitiers, and published under the approval of the *Société des antiquaires de L'Ouest*. The earliest illustrations of these ruins I have seen are those published in *L'Illustration*, the well-known pictorial of Paris, issue of 28 October, 1882. Mr. Robuchon has also published a very beautiful and copious work in twelve volumes, entitled "*Paysages et Monuments du Poitou*," and three *livraisons* in Volume II. are devoted to Sanxay. An account of the coins taken out of the ruins may be found in the *Revue Numismatique* 3^o Ser. Tom. II., p. 459. The old Château de Marconnay is situated near Sanxay.

The name Sanxay, in its evolution, from as far back as the tenth century, has gone through various changes, having, among other forms, been Sanciaco, Sensiaco, Sancai, Sancayo, Xancaye, Xancayie, Sanchay, Sancay, Sancaye, Sanceay, Xansay, Sanxais, Sanxai, Sansay, until it finally became Sanxay, which has been its fixed form

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for over one hundred and fifty years. In its Latinized form, it has been Sencacus (A. D. 936), Sancaium, Sancayum, Sancium, Sansaium, etc. (*Records, Abbey St. Maixent, Poitou, and Dom Fontineau Collection, etc.*) The name, as applied to a person, may also be found as of a very early date. For example, there was, in 1240, a Guillelmus de Sanceio, and, in 1243, a Johannes de Sancaio, as appears from the papers of Alphonse, Comte de Poitiers.

As to the origin of Sanxay as a family name, William Arthur, in his "*Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names*," says it was taken from the town of Sanxay, in Poitou, France. It is quite possible that this view may be correct, but I am confident it rests on nothing more substantial than speculation or conjecture. There is nothing in the nature of authentic proof. How the name originated, how the town acquired it, or how it came to the family, are facts buried too deep in the dim vista of the past to render it likely that they will ever be known. If the name Sanxay be French in its origin, and if it be true, as Camden says, that surnames began to be taken in France about the year A. D. 1000, the town could hardly have taken its name from the family, for it was the name of the town centuries before that time. It was probably from some such hypothesis and inference, that Arthur drew his conclusion that the reverse was true, and that the family must have taken its name

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from the town. But who knows that Saunxay may not be simply a Gallic or French form of a Roman name? What, if the name had also been in use otherwise than as the name of a town? And who knows? What if the family be Roman, or otherwise than French, in its origin? And it is well known that among the Romans the *cognomen*, or surname, was in use even before the beginning of the Christian era. To enter thus upon the field of speculation, is to enter upon one that is practically without limit, and one that can bring no satisfactory results.

There have existed in France from very early times several families, whose names were spelled in such way as to indicate that they might be phases or forms of the same name as Saunxay. Some of these families have been of high distinction, but whether any one or more of them may, or may not, have had an origin in common with the Saunxay family, as now known, I have not been able to determine. Surnames, long after they came into use, were rarely spelled in a fixed way. The same person, in writing his name, would spell it in different ways at different times, using any combination of letters that phonetically would produce the sound. It is interesting to note that, even in Spain, a certain phase of the name has been found, as will appear from the following. In the Guildhall Library, at London, is a photo-lithographic copy of an edition printed in Paris in 1493, of a Latin translation by Alexander de Cisco, 29 April, 1493, of a

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letter written by Christopher Columbus to Raphael *Sanxis*, Treasurer of Aragon, giving an account of his discoveries. From this it appears that he first sighted the shores of the New World on Friday, 12 October, 1492, at two o'clock in the morning.

But authentic records enable us to identify the Sanxay family, as it is now known, as early as the first half of the sixteenth century. At this date, we find it in the old Province of Saintonge, France, with the fact, perhaps, somewhat indicated, that at some time prior thereto (just when is not known) the Sanxays had habitated in Poitou, from which province the emigration to Saintonge was probably made. Here in Saintonge, and at the City of Saintes, its ancient capital, it seems that the Sanxays were then well established, and were prominently and prosperously engaged in the honorable pursuits of business and professional life, and active in the affairs of that ancient city.

Saintes is situated on the Charente River, about twenty-eight miles southeast from Rochefort. A pictorial representation of it, as it appeared in 1560, about the time of Pierre Sanxay, may be found in Vol. 12 at page 135 of the *Bulletins of the Société de l'histoire du protestantisme française*. It was an old Roman city, and the advent of the Romans there was marked by the building of a bridge over the Charente River, at one end of which was erected a triumphal arch in honor of Ger-

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manicus, the Roman general. The arch still stands, having been taken down, however, and reërected as before, stone by stone, in another place. An amphitheatre was also built, the ruins of which to a considerable extent are still preserved. Among the more modern monuments at Saintes is a statute in honor of Bernard Palissy, one of the most notable characters in its history. The Roman name for Saintes, or Xainctes, as it was formerly written, was Mediolanum. As France is now constituted, Saintes is in the Department of Charente-Inférieure, Arrondissement of Saintes, and Canton of Saintes.

Such is the city in which we find Pierre Sanxay, a man distinguished and honored, and Pastor of its Reformed Church. To him, more than to any other man, seems to belong the distinction of being the father of the Sanxay family.

Among other Sanxays, contemporaneous with him, and prominent in their way, was one who was in some way connected with the La Mothe-Fouqué family, which became so prominently identified with the Protestant cause in France. He also resided in Saintonge, but I do not know just where. I refer to Guillaume Sanxay, sieur de Vimont. He was cousin paternal to Marguerite de La Mothe-Fouqué, comtesse de Sanzay (not Sanxay), daughter of René de La Mothe, sieur de Saint-Seurin. An act of 11 January, 1551, establishes, that, during the pendency of some legal proceedings between him and his

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tenants at St. Seurin, René de La Mothe left Saintonge and went to Normandie, where he died. He left two sons and three daughters, all the daughters being minors, and of these daughters, Marguerite was the youngest. The said act of 11 January, 1551, between these minor children, shows who appeared to constitute the family council for them, and among others we find the name of said Guillaume Sanxay, and of Pierre de Sanxay, sieur de Méshine, also a cousin. The comtesse, it seems, had an adventurous life, the particulars of which have been recounted. (*Journal de comtesse de Sanxay de 1572 à 1614. Copie du registre originale donnée par M. le Comte Hector de La Ferrière.*) I am advised by Monsieur Meschinet De Richemond, the veteran archivist of the Department of the Charente-Inférieure, a man who has spent a lifetime in the study of French Protestant history, and especially of that relating to Saintonge, that the above-named Guillaume seems well to be of the same family with that of Pastor Pierre Sanxay.

To know Pastor Pierre Sanxay, and those allied to him by family ties at Saintes, it is necessary to know the times in which they lived, and the circumstances by which they were surrounded. The story of these would, in a considerable measure, be the story of the Reformation in France, which of course cannot be repeated here, yet it seems necessary to recall the terrible struggle through which the world was then passing, in its efforts to secure

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the right to liberty of conscience, and an unfettered intellect. These efforts took form in a movement to establish and propagate the Reformed religion. To this movement the Sanxays at Saintes were unqualifiedly committed, and, as Frenchmen, they were Huguenots through and through. In France, where they lived, the measures adopted in opposition and repression, were characterized by a cruelty seldom found in the annals of history. Edicts, prompted by considerations of politics, and the schemes of a licentious court, were readily issued from the throne, to prescribe the inoffensive Huguenots in the exercise of their religion, although that religion involved no breach of loyalty or duty to the state. Within the terms of these edicts, if they could, or without, if necessary, or without color of authority at all, if it suited them, their enemies made them the victims of the halter, the flame, and the wild terrors of the mob. These edicts and persecutions followed each other in rapid succession, until, beginning in 1562, France was plunged into a succession of civil wars. It is not surprising, therefore, that almost the first circumstance we learn concerning Pierre Sanxay is, that, by a decree of the Parliament of Bordeaux, made 6 April, 1569, he was condemned to death because of his religion—for “contumacy” the decree says. His name, incorrectly written however, appears in this decree, coupled with that of Claude de La Boysière, the two being therein designated “*ministers at Saintes.*”

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This infamous decree included over five hundred names, among which we find those of François Pichon, who, it alleged, had been made Mayor of Saintes "by the rebels," Jehan, his eldest son, and Odet Colineau of Pons, all members of families allied to the Sanxays. It also included that of Gabriel de La Mothe, first cousin once removed of René de La Mothe, of whom mention has already been made. The decree provided that all those who were condemned by it were to have their heads cut off, and placed on the end of a lance at the gates of the city; their bodies were to be cut into quarters; their lands and goods were to be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds of the sales were to be used in repairing churches and replacing relics; their châteaux and houses were to be leveled to the ground, and their estates were to be charged with the expense of executing the decree; three crosses, each bearing a *plaque* in bronze, upon which was to be inscribed the substance of the decree, were to be erected at Bordeaux, Pons, and Saintes. Happily, in this instance, the life of Pierre Sanxay was spared. No one was beheaded, and, in that respect, the decree was not executed, although Boscheron Des Portes in his *History of the Parliament of Bordeaux*, intimates that the goods of some of the condemned were confiscated. The fact that such a decree could be obtained, under the forms of law, in one of the regularly constituted courts of France, shows the terrible conditions which then pre-

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vailed, and the terrorism under which men like Pierre Sanxay, and those whose lives were regulated by conscience, were compelled to live.

Pierre Sanxay was probably born somewhere about the year 1530. His name was sometimes written Pierre de Sanxay, and he was sometimes referred to as *monseigneur* and *noble homme*. Unfortunately the names of his parents, and the details of his youth have not come down to us, and we do not therefore know how he, and all the other Sanxays, at almost its inception in France, became identified with the Protestant cause. His birth must have been near the time when the Bible was translated into French, and the work of that great scholar and reformer, Jacques Lefevre D'Etaples, was rapidly making itself felt among the thinking people of France. The persecutions, too, must have been under way, while he was still in the plastic days of his youth. They were certainly in full operation when he reached the period of his active manhood. He was at first by profession a master apothecary. That profession, as Mr. De Richemond writes, was, in the sixteenth century, regarded as being of a most honorable character, one entirely consistent with the dignity of nobility, as many cases show, and it included among its members *véritable savants*, which indeed they all, as chemists, in a certain measure, had to be. A conspicuous example of the *apothecaire-savant* may be found in Samuel Veyrel, the antiquarian scholar, and

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founder of the museum of antiquities at Saintes. This was also the profession of several other Sanxays, who lived at Saintes at, and subsequent to, the time of Pierre, as our records show.

But Pierre Sanxay was also a poet, and he was selected, by his intimate friend Bernard Palissy, the famous artist in pottery and writer also, to write the introductory or prefatory verses to the book of the latter, which was entitled "*Recepte véritable, par laquelle tous les hommes de la France pourront, apprendre à multiplier et augmenter leurs thrésors.*" That book, including the verses aforesaid, was published in 1563, the year following Palissy's imprisonment at Bordeaux. It is said that only two known copies of it are now extant. One is in the library of the British Museum at London, and the other is in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. I am fortunate in having a copy of the contract made with the printer who printed it. But Palissy was not merely a renowned artist and a writer of distinction; he was also a naturalist, a profound philosopher, and perhaps most of all a Reformer. How much Pierre Sanxay admired him, and his work, clearly appears from the prefatory verses above mentioned, from which the following is an extract:

"La Grèce a reçu l'honneur
De quelque Cariatides;
L'Egypte, pour la grandeur
De ses hautes Pyramides.

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Du sepulchre Carien
N'est esteinte la mémoire;
L'amphithéâtre ancien
Couronné Cæsar de gloire.

Mais cela n'approche point
Des rustiques Figulines,
Que tant et tant bien a poinct,
Et dextrement imagines.

A chacun œuvre il falloit
Mille milliers de personnes;
Mais le plus beau n'esgaloit
Celuy que seul tu façannes.

Le plus beau a bien esté
Enrichi par éloquence;
Le tien a plus de beauté
Que la langue d'élégance."

Palissy went to Saintes about the year 1539, being then about twenty-nine years of age. For the first sixteen years he was most constant in devoting himself to scientific experiments and the evolution of his art. In his writings he tells us of his early efforts there towards establishing the Reformed Church, and of its small beginnings. It began to get a foothold in 1556, and persecutions soon after followed. There was at Saintes an unscrupulous and pestiferous attorney named Collardeau, and actuated by sordid motives, and with no zeal for religion, he declared to the Bishop at Saintes that

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the place was full of "Lutherans," and got a commission to extirpate them. He was rewarded with a good sum of *deniers* for his work. Philebert Hamelin, who went about preaching and distributing Bibles, and who went to Saintes, and in a sense became its first minister, was twice arrested, the last time in 1557, and finally, after proceedings before the Parliament of Bordeaux, was hanged and his body burned. In 1562, Palissy was arrested in the dead of night, and dragged off to Bordeaux to answer before the same tribunal, but Constable Montmoranci, who needed his matchless art, secured his release by having him appointed "*Inventor of Rustic Figulines to the King.*" Henry Morley says that, no doubt, Pierre Sanxay had in mind the work of Palissy, in the rustic grotto erected for Montmoranci in his gardens at Ecouen, in some of the references he makes in his verses to Palissy. Even before 1562, Antoine, Sire of Pons, the King's lieutenant in Saintonge, once intervened to save Palissy's workshop at Saintes from annihilation by the mob. Had it not been for the high and unique character of his art, Palissy never would have left Saintonge alive.* As it was, in 1564 he removed to Paris, under the appointment made by the King

* NOTE—Some idea of the beautiful art of Palissy may be obtained from the illustrations found in the "*Monographie de l'œuvre de Barnard Palissy suivie d'un choix de ses continuations ou imitations dessinée par MM. Carle Delange et C. Borneman et accompagnée d'un texte par M. Sanxay, conservateur adjoint du Musée du Louvre, et M. Henri Delange.*" This work may found in many of the larger libraries.

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(Charles IX.) aforesaid, and set up his pottery works on the plot of ground assigned him near the Tuileries. He escaped in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew by order of Catharine de Médici, the King's mother. In 1575, he began at Paris a course of lectures on natural history and physics, which were attended by all the learned men of the day, and it made known to the world the great scientist that he was. Many of his views concerning nature have been supported by subsequent discoveries, and give him a high place among the natural philosophers of his day. He died in the Bastile, practically a martyr, in 1587.

But it was as pastor of the Reformed Church at Saintes, which Palissy labored so hard to establish, that we find the final and distinguishing feature of Pierre Sanxay's career. After the death of Philebert Hamelin, the struggling church had for a time as minister De La Place, who served it until the arrival of Claude de La Boysière, who was sent out from Geneva, where he had been schooled in the theology of the new religion. He was the La Boysière who was included with Pierre Sanxay in the Bordeaux decree above mentioned. But the first really settled pastor seems to have been Pierre Sanxay, and the registers of the church, which have come down to us, begin with him. Shortly prior to the time when these registers begin, and about 1568 or 1569, Pierre Sanxay was at La Rochelle, probably as a refugee, for,

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by his Edict of 22 September, 1568, which opened the door for decrees like that of Bordeaux, Charles IX. had ordered all Protestant ministers to leave France within fifteen days, and Pierre probably needed for a time the protection furnished by that great Protestant stronghold.

The records of the pastoral acts of Pierre Sanxay at Saintes begin in October, 1570, after the close of the Third Religious War, and the promulgation of the Edict of St. Germain. These records do not indicate any successful interruption to the celebration of the cult by him until August, 1572. Then came the Massacre of St. Bartholemew, one of the blackest stains on human history. King Charles forbade, for a time, the Protestants from holding any assemblages for worship, public or private. For nearly a year not a single pastoral act was recorded. Pierre Sanxay again took refuge at La Rochelle, which became crowded with refugees from Saintonge and Poitou, including fifty-five pastors and fifty Protestant nobles. The celebration of the cult was not resumed by him at Saintes until August, 1573, from which time it seems to have regularly continued until 10 July, 1574. After that date the registers show no pastoral acts until 1 January, 1576. These last-named periods include the Fourth and Fifth Religious Wars, the death of King Charles, and the accession of his brother, Henry III., to the throne. From January, 1576, the

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pastoral acts again appear and continue regularly down to the 17th day of June in the same year, at which time the pastorate of Pierre Sanxay came to its end by his death.

In those days the Reformed Church had no church building in Saintes. In fact, the celebration of the cult was prohibited within the walls of the city. Only in the suburbs, and at long distances from their homes, were the Reformers permitted to hold their services. During the pastorate of Pierre Sanxay the church services were held, and the sacraments administered, in the Châteaux of Magezy, Nieul-Les-Saintes, and Bussac, where places were set apart for the exercise of the cult. Fortunately the Protestant *seigneurs* who owned those great fortresses could, as it were, give to the struggling church a home within their walls, and thereby secure to its members some of the larger privileges of worship, which, even in persecutions, were accorded to the nobles. Here, too, in these strongholds, the pastor found a measure of protection in the midst of the persecutions and the civil wars, and, from the greater means of their owners, the larger part of his honorarium was paid, though he was the pastor of the church, and in no proper sense the chaplain to the *seigneur*. These old castles have been rebuilt, and still remain.

During Pierre Sanxay's pastorate of less than six years, notwithstanding the interruptions and the disquiet-

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tude and agitation which covered the whole period, the records of the church show baptisms to the number of three hundred and twenty-two. I am fortunate in possessing a transcript of them. Among other baptisms by Pierre Sanxay I may mention those of Pierre, the son, and Jeanne, the daughter, of Samuel Veyrel and Lucie Mercier; Anne, daughter of "noble homme" Collas Moyne; Pierre, son of Gillebert, "seigneur de Pous-sard"; Jacob, son of Sire Guillaume Martineau; Marie, daughter of Abel Berthenet, "seigneur de Robinières"; Samuel, son of Mery Chauvet for whom "noble homme" Pierre de Villedon "seigneur de Magezy" was god-father; Marye Sanxay, daughter of the pastor, for whom Marguerite d'Aguesseau "dame de Gons" was god-mother (baptized by Pastor de La Vallée of Taillebourg); Jean, son of Jean Fillier for whom "noble homme" Nicolas de Vallée and Françoise Vigier, wife of Louis de Beauchamps "seigneur de Bussac," were god-father and godmother; Pierre, son of Antoine Bréti-nauld and Françoise Farrioulx; Jeanne, daughter of "noble homme," Jehan de Saint Germain, "seigneur de Lormont"; Jean, son of Jean de Robillard, "seigneur de Villebon"; Suzanne, daughter of "noble homme" André de la Court, "sieur de Maurinat" (baptism by André Travers, minister of Berneuil); Marie, daughter of Pierre de Labarière and Marguerite Meschinot, and Isaac, son of Louis de Beauchamps and Françoise Vi-

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gier, "seigneur et dame de Bussac," François de Beauchamps, "seigneur de Sauvigny" and Jeanne de Gontauld de Biron, "dame de Brisanebourg," being the godfather and godmother. His last baptism was that of Sara, daughter of Jean Osmond, a surgeon, 17 June, 1576.

If I am right as to the time of his birth, Pierre Sanxay was about forty-six years of age when he died. This probably occurred near the date last mentioned. His wife was Jacqueline Goy. She belonged to a family which was prominent at Saintes, and included, among others Pierre Goy, sieur de la Besne, who was Mayor in 1527, 1553, and 1562, Simon Goy, sieur de la Besne, son of Pierre, who was Alderman from 1570 to 1572, Etienne Goy, sieur de Treuil et de la Besne, who was Alderman in 1600 and Mayor in 1603, and Jehan Goy, sieur de la Besne, who was Mayor in 1624 and 1631. Pierre Goy was also one of the most devoted friends of Bernard Palissy.

Of the children of Pierre Sanxay we have the names of four. His only known son was also named Pierre, and the daughters were Suzanne, Marie, and Marye. Of the two latter we have baptismal records in the registers of the church at Saintes. The baptism of Suzanne, which took place at Pons, or possibly at Saujon, is mentioned by Crottet in his "*History of the Reformed Church in Saintonge*." It was administered by Pastor Yves Rous-

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peau, the poet of Pons, and one of the distinguished pastors of his day.* It is said to have been one of the last pastoral acts of his ministry, which was concluded about the year 1600 or 1601. It was in that latter year that he died at Pons at the house of seigneur de Vallée, where he made his home. Suzanne, at the time of her baptism, could not have been less than thirty years of age, and it seems strange that, according to the usual custom, she was not baptized in infancy. Her brother Pierre was also unquestionably baptized, although no record of it has come to light.

Another Sanxay at Saintes, a contemporary with Pierre, and possibly his brother, was named François. His name was sometimes written François de Sanxay. He appeared as godfather to Marie Sanxay, daughter of

* NOTE—It will be interesting to note that Pastor Yves Rouspeau, who was born about 1540, became, early in his youth, a *protégé* of Antoine, the Sire of Pons, and the Sire sent him to Geneva to study the theology of Calvin. Here he showed great aptitude in his studies, and subsequently he became a pastor of great influence at Pons, the place where he was born, and he did much to make the Reformed Church there one of the strongest in Saintonge. The Sire of Pons is the same, who, as we have seen, once saved Palissy's work shop from demolition. He was a very prominent and active man, and he figured conspicuously in the civil wars in Saintonge, as lieutenant there of Henri II. and Charles IX., his operations covering the period of the pastoral activity of Pierre Sanxay. He was the son of Francis I. and Catharine de Ferrière, and was born 2 January, 1510. He married first, Anne de Parthenay, one of the most accomplished women in France. She was the daughter of Jean de Parthenay, the Archbishop, seigneur de Soubisse. She read Latin and Greek fluently, and made herself familiar with the theology of the Reformers, in which she took a deep interest. While she lived, the Sire leaned decidedly toward the Protestant cause. It was after her death, and his marriage with Marie de Monchenu, dame de Massy, that he became so active in the wars against the Protestants. In the course of these operations he was once taken prisoner.

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Pierre, the Pastor, on the occasion of her baptism in October, 1570, and Marie Goy, his wife, appeared as her godmother. There were probably two Sanxays by the name of François, and possibly three. There were certainly two, unless, being but one, he married twice, for, besides François, who married Marie Goy above mentioned, there was a François who married Marie Du Pourtault. They were contemporaries, and each was a master apothecary. Then there was a François, who was known as "*Hôte du Mortier d'Or*," and he makes the third, unless this designation applied to one of the other two, of which there is no known proof. He, too, was a master apothecary, and he, and the François who married Marie Du Pourtault, each had a daughter Marie, but the latter had many other children besides, as the genealogical tables annexed show. Mortier d'Or was estate property, situated at or near Saintes, in the part now known as the Quarter of St. Eutrope. In this quarter the famous church of St. Eutrope now stands, named after Eutropius, the first Bishop of Saintes. Mortier d'Or had formerly been known as "*Lion d'Or*," and, subsequent to the time of François, it became the property of one of the Taboys family, allied to the Sanxays. If François Sanxay and Marie Goy left any children, their names are not known.

Another Sanxay, among the earliest of those known to have lived at or near Saintes, was Jehanne Sanxay,

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who lived at Archiac, a nearby place. And still another Sanxay who lived at Saintes, and who must have been, for a time at least, contemporary with Pastor Pierre Sanxay, though he was younger than Pierre, was *honorable homme*, Samuel Sanxay, "*docteur en médecine*." The references to him show the high esteem in which he was held. He married Elizabeth Fourestier—date not known—and between 1599 and 1604 had three children. It appears also that some Doctor Samuel Sanxay, 18 February, 1608, married Suzanne Bertrand. He probably was the same Samuel Sanxay, and the circumstance shows that, after the year 1603, or thereabouts, Elizabeth Fourestier must have died, and that Suzanne Bertrand became the Doctor's second wife.

All the Sanxays above mentioned must have been more or less closely related to each other, and the baptismal records show how, as godfathers and godmothers, they became sponsors for the children of each other. (*See genealogical tables.*) I shall not attempt to follow them all down, and tell, one by one, what is known of their descendants, but it will be necessary to follow, as clearly as circumstances will permit, the line which shows how the family continues on to its advent in England, and from thence to America, and thus I must speak of Pierre Sanxay, who was the only known son of Pastor Pierre Sanxay, and who had a long and honorable life as a merchant at Saintes.

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We have not the date of his birth, but it must have been prior to 1575, and he died about 1640. He married Anne Brung (or Brun) prior to 1602. She was the daughter of Jacob Brung, and belonged to a family distinguished for its notaries royal. In his business as a merchant Pierre Sanxay was successful, and he became a man of wealth. The frequency with which we find his name mentioned in connection with the business transactions of the leading citizens of Saintes, including such men as Samuel Veyrel, son of Samuel Veyrel, the distinguished apothecary and antiquarian, and the public spirit he manifested in connection with the municipal affairs of that city, show his standing among its practical business men. In the latter part of his life a remarkable litigation arose out of the sale by him of a large bill of goods, in which the Bishop of Bayonne* was concerned. Though he duly obtained a judgment in May, 1638, for the sum due him for the goods, against Nicollas de Montaigne, the son and heir of the Bishop, yet by virtue of legal entanglements and complications, it was not finally paid until long after his death, and after the death of his son Pierre. The latter made a partial adjustment of the

* NOTE—The Bishop of Bayonne was Raymond de Montaigne, écuyer, seigneur de Genes et de la Vallée, &c. He was conseiller du roi, président et lieutenant-général au siège présidial de Saintes. These offices he is said to have filled with distinction. But he afterwards renounced the world, and, in 1624, became an abbot of Sablonceau. In 1630, he was made Bishop of Bayonne, and was consecrated at Saintes by the Bishop of that place, 14 July in that year. He died in March, 1637.

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sum due with the dame de Montaigne and damoiselle de Navailles, and then, in 1674, the matter was taken up anew, and payment was sought, with interest for thirty-six years, by Anne Pichon, the widow of the Pierre last named, and some final settlement was made with her. Pierre Sanxay "*marchand*," had nine children, and their names, and the dates of their birth, may be found in the genealogical tables annexed. Of these children we are most concerned about Pierre and Josué, because they became residents of Taillebourg, where the father of our ancestor, Rev. Jacques Sanxay, the refugee to England (of whom later), is known to have lived. Taillebourg is only a short distance from Saintes, and is in the Department of Charente-Inférieure, Arrondissement of St. Jean D'Angely, and Canton of St. Savinien.

Pierre Sanxay, sieur des Blanchardières, the eldest son of the Pierre last named, was an "*avocat au Parlement de Paris*." He was born at Saintes 18 October, 1605, and died about the year 1674. His name appears many times in the notarial records of Montgrand, notary royal at Taillebourg, and those of other notaries in places adjacent to Saintes. In one of these, which has come to my notice, he appears in his quality, or title, of *noble homme*. He was one of the arbitrators selected 26 December, 1658, by Henry de la Trémoille, Duke of Thouars, and Monsieur de Théon, to settle a matter in controversy between them. He married Anne Pichon,

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23 October, 1645, and is known to have had four children, viz., Jean Sanxay, sieur des Blanchardières, who was born about 1646, and who died about 1688; Suzanne Sanxay, who married *noble homme* Jean Raboteau, merchant and alderman at Saintes, and who is known to have lived as late as 1694; Pierre Sanxay, merchant, sieur du Maine-Blanc et sieur des Manus-fiefs, who married Anne Naveau 28 June, 1673, and Françoise Sanxay, who married Jean Favreau, sieur de Touchéreau. The Roboteaus belonged to a very old and noble house in France. Agnew has considerable to say of them in the third edition of his "*Protestant Exiles from France*." This edition greatly enlarges the original work, and comprises two large volumes.

Josué Sanxay, sieur de la Besne, the fourth son of Pierre Sanxay and Anne Brung, was born at Saintes 27 August, 1614. He died after May, 1668, and before 1672, but the precise date is not known. He was a merchant, and lived at Taillebourg, and he was for a time "*fermier-général*" of the county of Taillebourg. His name frequently appears in notarial acts, in conjunction with that of his brother Pierre, and in those acts, and other documents, he is designated as *honorable homme*. He married Marie Vivier, daughter of Jehan Vivier, "*avocat au Parlement de Bordeaux*," and Jehanne Soulard, daughter of *noble homme*, Estienne Soulard. Marie Vivier was born 23 August, 1621, and was probably mar-

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ried to Josué Sanxay about the year 1644. The records show conclusively that they had a daughter named Ruth, but no direct or positive evidence has come to light showing whether they had other children or not. Ruth Sanxay married 6 May, 1668, Daniel Meschinet, "*avocat*," sieur du Pontreau. He was the son of *noble homme* Etienne Meschinet sieur du Perchaud, and Rebecca Gerard de la Chaussée. The contract of marriage, dated on that day, is subscribed by forty-two persons as witnesses, including the contracting parties. The Sanxay signatures to it are nine in number, and include those of Ruth herself, Josué Sanxay, her father, Pierre Sanxay, "*avocat*," her uncle, another Sanxay, probably Pierre, her cousin, another Sanxay, whose signature cannot be identified, Françoise Sanxay and Suzanne Sanxay, her cousins, sisters of Pierre last named, and Anne and Marie Sanxay, yet to be ascertained, as we shall see, whether or not they were Ruth's sisters.

It will be interesting to pause for a moment in our narrative, and speak of some of Ruth's relationships. Marie Vivier, her mother, had a brother Etienne, "*avocat au Parlement de Paris*." Etienne's daughter, Anne, married Daniel Orillard, who was the last pastor at Saintes before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Ruth was, therefore, cousin by marriage to Daniel Orillard. Again Etienne Meschinet, *noble homme*, father of Daniel Meschinet, who married Ruth Sanxay, had a sister Marie,

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who married Guillaume Rivet, sieur de Champvernon, a distinguished writer and long-time pastor at Taillebourg. He was, therefore, uncle by marriage to Ruth Sanxay. The more the Sanxay family in France is studied, the more fully does it appear that its alliances were with the most active adherents of the Protestant cause.

It is delightful to know that representatives of these Vivier and Meschinet families still exist in France. They live at La Rochelle, where they are highly respected and honored. I refer to Monsieur Louis-Alfred Vivier, "*juge honoraire du tribunal de La Rochelle*," and Monsieur Meschinet de Richemond, to whom I have already referred, and by whose kind favor I have received much information about the Sanxays at Saintes and Taillebourg. These gentlemen, though now somewhat advanced in years, have each of them honorable sons to perpetuate their names.

The families they represent will always have for the members of the Sanxay family a special interest, for, if our family is in direct line from Josué Sanxay, of which fact there is very great probability, as we shall see later on, it is also in direct line from Marie Vivier, and by the marriage of Ruth Sanxay, their daughter, with Daniel Meschinet, it is also allied to that of the Meschinet family. Monsieur *le Juge* Vivier is in direct line of descent from Jehan Vivier, the brother of said Marie, who married Josué Sanxay, and if our descent is from Marie and

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Josué, as above supposed, Judge Vivier would be fifth cousin once removed to the writer of this book, and to all others of the sixth generation in the line of descent from Pastor Jacques Sanxay, refugee to England, counting said pastor as the first generation. (*See genealogical tables.*) I am pleased, therefore, to add a few words about these families.

A full genealogy of the Vivier family may be found in the *Revue de La Saintonge et de L'Aunis Vol. 18*, published in 1898. From this it appears that Judge Louis-Alfred Vivier was born at La Rochelle 21 September, 1834, and before becoming "juge honoraire" he was "conseiller de préfecture," "membre du bureau de bienfaisance de la caisse d'épargne, et du consistoire de l'église protestante." He was also, in 1898, "secrétaire adjoint de l'académie de La Rochelle," "membre de la commision départementale de météorologie," and "officier de l'instruction publique." He married at Bordeaux Marthe-Caroline Preller, and has had two sons. The first, Jean-Théodore-Maurice, was born 1 February, 1871, at La Rochelle. He was "élève de Saint Cyr," and later "lieutenant au premier régiment de chasseurs à Chateau-dun." He married at Sedan 15 July, 1897, Caroline-Eugénie-Marguerite Bacot, daughter of Monsieur Louis-Joseph Bacot, "président de la Chambre de Commerce," "ancien maire de Sedan," "chevalier de la legion d'honneur," and of Juliette-Joséphine-Célene Bonnet-Dorion.

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The second son, Gustave-Alfred-Henry, was born at La Rochelle 17 September, 1873. He is "conseiller de préfecture de la Charente-Inférieure" and "officier d'Académie à La Rochelle." He was recently married to Mademoiselle Cécile Fourcaud of Bordeaux, daughter of Monsieur Gaston Fourcaud, "juge au tribunal civil."

Monsieur Meschinet de Richemond was born 4 February, 1839, his full name being Louis-Marie Meschinet de Richemond. He is "archiviste honoraire du département de la Charente-Inférieure," "correspondant du ministère pour les travaux historiques," "officier de l'instruction publique," and "chevalier de l'ordre royal hellénique du Sauveur." He holds the "medaille d'honneur de la société nationale d'encouragement au bien de Paris." He is an honorary member of the Huguenot Society of America, and is the author of numerous historical works. He married at the Château of Douhet, in 1862, Charlotte-Lucie Guenon des Mesnards. Five children have been born to him, viz., Charlotte-Louise-Elsie, Josephine, Charles-Lucien-Paul, Samuel-Louis-Adolph, and Rudolph-Elie-André, of whom only the last two survive. Samuel-Louis-Adolph Meschinet de Richemond was born in 1870, and he is pastor of the Reformed Church. He married in 1895 Louise-Jeanne-Hélène Leonhardt. They have five children, viz., Soline-Elise-Idelette, Louis-René, Charlotte-Lucie-Florence, Madelaine, and Charles-André-Jean. Rudolph-Elie-André Meschinet de Riche-

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mond was born in 1878, and married in 1905 Louise-Marie-Hélène de Vedrines. A genealogy and account of this very old and honorable family may be found in *Magny's Nobilaire Universel*, Vol. 19.

There were other Sanxays at Saintes, following the time of Pastor Pierre Sanxay, to whom reference might be made, *e.g.*, Jehan Sanxay, "*apothecaire*," Jacques Sanxay, "*procureur*," and *honorable homme* Pierre Sanxay, "*docteur en médecine*." The latter was an elder in the church at Saintes at a time when Daniel Orillard, to whom reference has already been made, was pastor. He was also Secretary of the Consistory. Under proceedings (persecutions) instituted, in 1685, about the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, before the Court of Parliament at Bordeaux by Du Vigier, Counsellor of the King, against Pastors Orillard and Mesnard, and the above named Doctor Pierre Sanxay, elder of the consistory in the church at Saintes, a decree was made that these two pastors be fined and imprisoned; they were also forever interdicted from the exercise of any ministerial functions, and the church at Saintes was ordered to be demolished. Pastor Orillard was thereby driven from France, and went to the Hague, in Holland, and Pastor Mesnard went to Copenhagen, in Denmark. The presence, too, of a Pierre Sanxay at London in 1705, as the records of the Hungerford church there show, and the fact that he had a daughter whom he named Hen-

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rietta, which was also the name of a daughter of the aforesaid Doctor Pierre Sanxay, makes me suspect, not only that the two Pierres were very closely related—perhaps father and son—but also that the Pierre in London was another refugee from the intolerable persecutions in France.

Let us now return from this digression, and continue the regular thread of our story. For this we must again recur to Josué Sanxay, and fix his position in the family history, so far as the evidence at our command will permit. With him our story, based thus far on facts entirely authentic, comes to an end, or rather, perhaps I should say, it is not absolutely established as to one particular link; for, while we have a record which shows who our ancestor, the father of Pastor Jacques Sanxay, refugee to England in 1685, was, and while the facts and circumstances in regard to him tally with those known about Josué, yet, unfortunately, that record does not disclose his name. Nor has the omission been supplied from any source *aliunde*. We are, therefore, not able to say that we have authentic proof that Josué Sanxay was the father of the refugee, yet the moral presumption, from the facts known, seems so strong as to leave little room for doubt that such was the fact.

To begin with, we have it that Jacques Sanxay's father was a well-to-do merchant living at Taillebourg. That is just what Josué was. Moreover, the acts and

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records of the notaries at Taillebourg, covering the time of Josué, and of other Sanxays living there, contemporaneous with him, show many references to him and to them, but, besides Josué, they show no other Sanxay, merchant, living there, who could have been Jacques' father. Had there been such, it is very unlikely that his name would not have been disclosed, somewhere, among those notarial records. We also know that Josué lived and married at the right time to be Jacques' father, although the precise date of his marriage is not known. We know that the name of his wife was *Marie*—Marie Vivier—and that it was quite the custom in those days to name the eldest daughter after the mother. We also know that *Marie* was the name of Jacques' eldest sister, and that she was born about the year 1645. We know that Marie Vivier, in that year was twenty-four years of age, and that Josué was thirty-one, showing that they were of suitable ages to have been at that time in the marriage relationship. We have proof positive that their known daughter, Ruth, was married in 1668, and supposedly she could hardly have been less than twenty-one years of age at that time, which would indicate her birth about the year 1647. This brings us very close to certainty that Josué must have been in the marriage relation near the year 1645, the time when, as stated, Marie, Jacques' sister, was born, and it could easily have been early enough for him to have been her father. The fact

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that Ruth was not named for her mother indicates the probability that there was an older daughter, whose name would naturally be Marie, if she was the first girl, and Marie, Jacques' sister, comes just right to fill that place. Among the witnesses to Ruth's marriage contract, which was in writing, were Marie and Anne Sanxay, known to have been the names of Jacques' sisters. Jacques' name does not appear among them, for in 1668, the year of the marriage, he was, according to the information which comes to us, away from home, and was sojourning in London, England. Furthermore, we have the fact (which, with the other facts, I consider a circumstance of great weight) that Josué Sanxay is known to have died at about the time when the facts show Jacques' father must have died. If Josué Sanxay *was not* Jacques' father, all the above coincidences, and all this adaptability of the known facts to the theory that he *was*, are most remarkable. And with it all, there is not a single circumstance in regard to either Josué or Jacques' father, which has come to light, which shows such a relationship to have been impossible. All the facts known about Josué, and those known about Jacques' father, are entirely consistent with the idea that he may have been his father.

As bearing on the coincidence in the time of the death of Josué and of Jacques' father, let me call attention to some of the known facts. Professor Tanneguy

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Lefevre, who was one of Jacques' instructors at Saumur, died in 1672. This date is absolutely authentic. Jacques must, therefore, have been a student at Saumur, and, as we shall see later on, his father must have died before that time, our information being that he died just before Jacques went to Saumur. It is well established that Jacques entered upon his first pastorate at St. Jean D'Angle, as successor to Pastor Abel Lattay, in 1677. From the record we have concerning Jacques and his father (*record made by Jacques' son, Rev. James Sanxay*), it appears that, upon the latter's death, Jacques, who was then in London, England, where he had been about two years, immediately returned to France, entered the college at Saumur, completed his studies there, and took the degree of M. A., studied theology, married, and secured his church at St. Jean D'Angle. All this, considering the time usually required, we may fairly assume took from six to seven years, and shows that Jacques' father must have died *about* 1670. It could not possibly have been later than 1672, for Professor Lefevre died in that year. It is fair to assume that Jacques must have been under him some substantial length of time to have been classed among his pupils. This could hardly have been less than a year or so, which again brings us to *about* the year 1670, as the time of his father's death. Now Josué is known to have been living in May, 1668. He signed Ruth's marriage

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contract on that date. He is known to have been dead in 1672, because there is a record that his wife was then a widow. He must have died between these dates, and it could easily have been about the year 1670.

Now I recognize, as stated, that all these circumstances do not positively establish that Josué was the father of Pastor Jacques Sanxay, but they do show the fact to be possible, and in a very high degree probable. There seems but little room for doubt. The question, however, cannot be considered as settled, until it shall be established by some positive evidence, in its nature conclusive. It is to be hoped that such evidence, or some evidence decisive of the question, may come soon. Whatever the fact may be, there is no room for doubt that our ancestor was of the same family with Josué and the Sanxays at Saintes. Everything points to it, and nothing points any other way, and it is known that Jacques, and his sister Marie, had relations of a business nature with Jean Raboteau, who was the husband of Suzanne Sanxay, Josué's niece, and with Pierre Raboteau, who was the brother of Jean.

The father of Pastor Jacques Sanxay, whether Josué or not, was a man of comfortable estate, and was established in a beautiful home at Taillebourg. He is known to have had four children, Marie, born about 1645, a son, whose name and the date of whose birth are not known, Anne, born about 1651, and Jacques, who

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may have been a little older or younger than Anne. If Josué was their father, of course, there would be one more to be added, Ruth, heretofore mentioned. She would probably be the oldest, unless Marie, as heretofore stated, bearing the mother's name, would thereby supposedly be the elder, it being a very general custom to name the eldest son for the father, and the eldest daughter for the mother. If the unknown name of the eldest son could be shown to have been Josué, the theory that Josué was the father would almost seem to be conclusively established.

But the father, whether Josué or not, died about 1670. Ruth, as we have seen, was then already married, Marie and Anne Sanxay having been among the witnesses to her marriage contract. The elder son had already died. Marie was then about twenty-five years of age, and Anne was about nineteen. Not long afterwards Anne married, and went to live at Moëze. Whether the mother, if Marie Vivier, long survived is not known, for we have no record of her after 1672, but she probably did not. With Jacques away in the pursuit of his studies at Saumur, there was not a child left, to remain at the old home at Taillebourg, except Marie, and whether or not that home was continued is not known. It is known that Marie, 13 January, 1685, in the fortieth year of her age, died unmarried at Tonnay-Boutonne, where her brother, Jacques, was then a pastor, and she was buried there.

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Anne, who married Josué Pouillou, elder in the church at Moëze, 14 June, 1671, and by whom she had four children, died 12 November, 1681, at the age of about thirty years. Their children were Anne, born in 1672, Josué, born in 1676, Daniel, born in 1678, and Samuel, born in 1679. Ruth Sanxay and Daniel Meschinet are known to have had two children, Daniel and Etienne. They died before their children reached their majority, and we have some documents referring to proceedings taken by Henry Soulard, the guardian of these children, in their behalf. Just where Ruth and Daniel made their home, or when they died, or where they are buried, I have not ascertained. At one time it seems to have been supposed that Daniel had expatriated himself in 1685, but I know of no evidence of that. Of Jacques I will speak later and somewhat at length.

But first let me digress, and go back to the early part of the seventeenth century, and speak of an Anne Sanxay, who married *honorable homme* Mathew Colineau, "*avocat au Parlement de Bordeaux*". I have suspected that she was the daughter of Doctor Samuel Sanxay, to whom reference has already been made (*see genealogy No. 22, sub. 1*), but I confess I have no proof of the fact whatever. Neither do I know the date of her marriage, but it must have been somewhere about the year 1620 to 1625. Their known children, as will be seen from the genealogical data annexed, were Jeanne, Ben-

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jamin, and Mathieu. The latter married Jeanne Carré, daughter of Pastor Ezechiél Carré. This family becomes interesting, because both Mathieu and his father-in-law came to America.

Mathieu Collineau, Jr., was "*jugé ordinaire de Pons*," and "*diacre*" of the church there in 1678. On leaving France he first went to England, where he was naturalized, 10 October, 1688. He petitioned, 1 July, 1694, as a French Protestant, for letters of denization in New York, which were granted July 12. He was made freeman of the city of New York, 14 June, 1698. No further mention of him has been found. It is thought that he went to South Carolina, where Peter Collineau was living in 1730. A considerable Huguenot settlement existed there. Baird, in his "*Huguenot Emigrants to America*," speaks of the church at Pons, in France, with which Collineau was connected. It was an unusually strong and prosperous one. Elie Prioleau was pastor at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is said that he remained with his flock, through all its tribulations, until 15 April, 1686, at which time the church edifice was leveled to the ground. While the work of its demolition was in progress, he preached to his weeping congregation from the words, "He that findeth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it." Prioleau and several of his people came to America, and he became the first pastor

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of the Huguenot church at Charleston, South Carolina.

Ezechiél Carré, Mathieu's father-in-law, received his schooling in philosophy and theology at Geneva, and afterwards became pastor at Mirambeau and La Roche-Chalais, in France. In 1686, he came to America with a colony of forty-five families, and they settled at Narragansett, in Rhode Island. The colony met with innumerable trials and difficulties, and by 1691 its members had become pretty well scattered. Pastor Carré remained faithful to the colony in its tribulations, though he often went away to preach in Boston. It is not known what finally became of him.

And now I return to speak more fully of Pastor Jacques Sanxay, the refugee to England in 1685. His is the most interesting figure in the genealogical chain, because it is from him that the Sanxay family, as known in England and America, has sprung. It is gratifying that the chain of descent from him is beyond question—absolutely authentic. At the time of his departure from France, he seems to have been about the last of his *immediate* family, his father and mother, sisters and brother having all died. If Ruth Sanxay was his sister, she did not long survive his departure.

The information we have of him comes chiefly from a record (to which I have already referred) in the form of a letter, written by his son, Rev. James Sanxay of Tetcott, England. It was made up rather late in life

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from recollections of what his mother had told him about his father's history. The essential facts contained in that record have been amply confirmed by outside evidence. There are a few seeming inaccuracies, but really they are not so, being simply incomplete statements, or unimportant errors of detail, such as would naturally arise from imperfect recollection, and in no way do they affect the substantial truth of the story as told.

From this record we learn that the father of Pastor Jacques Sanxay was, as heretofore stated, a merchant who lived at Taillebourg, where he had built a very beautiful home. As soon as Jacques was of proper age he was sent to the Jesuit College at Bordeaux, which city was then, as now, the metropolis of Southwestern France. I observe that this was Madelaine College, then an old school of one hundred years standing, and it was noted for the thoroughness of its training in the classics. Jacques there showed marked ability, and took the prize awarded for eloquence, the prize being a beautifully bound book entitled "*Eloquentia, sacra et profana*." His ability excited a desire on the part of the Jesuits to bring him into their Society, and they besought his father to give his consent. The result was that Jacques was withdrawn from the institution, and sent to London to learn English. Here he remained not quite two years, when his father died, his elder brother having also died in the meantime. He had no taste for business life, and

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immediately returned to France, entered the Protestant college at Saumur, completed his studies in the humanities, and finally received his diploma, conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts. One of his teachers at Saumur was Tanneguy Lefevre, the father of the celebrated Madame Dacier.* Professor Lefevre was one of the famous classical scholars of his day, and author of numerous classical works. Rev. James Sanxay in his day had possession of this diploma, and said he was going to send it to London, possibly meaning to his daughter Charlotte, or to his nephew Robert Sanxay, both of whom resided there. After graduation Jacques entered into orders, married, and in 1677 became pastor of the church at Saint Jean D'Angle, and afterwards at Tonnay-Boutonne. Both these places are in Saintonge, the former being in the present Department of Charente-Inférieure, Arrondissement of Marennes, and Canton of Saint-Agnant, the latter being in the same Department, Arrondissement of St. Jean D'Angely, and Canton of Tonnay-Boutonne.

A pastoral record of the church at Tonnay-Boutonne, from 1683 to 1685, during the incumbency of Pas-

* NOTE—Strange as it may seem, notwithstanding the training she received under her distinguished father, and the influence he would naturally have over her, Madame Dacier (Anne Lefevre) and her husband, André Dacier, “bibliothécaire du cabinet du roy,” both finally embraced Catholicism. Their own child had even been baptized into the Protestant church, and Tanneguy Lefevre, the brother of the Madame, and a distinguished mathematician also, on the 4th day of October, 1713, formally abjured the Protestant faith in the presence of his sister, and her husband, as witnesses to the ceremony.

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tor Sanxay, and made up in his own handwriting, is still extant. A copy of it has been printed in the *Revue de la Saintonge et de l'Aunis*, and may be found in Vol. 22 at page 351. A full knowledge of the facts relating to this record seems to have been acquired by Monsieur Denys D'Aussy, *avocat*, who belonged to an old and honorable family living at St. Jean D'Angely. He died a few years ago. It has been stated, if I mistake not, that the original record or register, which was found among the papers of Benjamin Machin, brother of Armand Machin, the historian of Saintonge, was given, or was intended to be given, to the society which publishes that Review. The last act noted in it is that relating to the death and burial of Marie Sanxay, Jacques' sister. The precise time when his pastorate began at Tonnay-Boutonne is not known, but it continued up to the time he was forced to leave France, on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. For at least one year before that time the persecutions were very severe in Saintonge, and I have reason to think that Jacques' imprisonment, referred to in the record made by his son James, took place before the Revocation Order or Edict was issued, and that his release took place after its issuance, and that the provision in the Revocation Edict requiring all Protestant ministers, not withdrawing from the Protestant faith, to leave France within fifteen days, under pain of being sent to the galleys if they did not, was

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simply made to apply to his case, and embodied among the conditions upon which his release was granted.

The James Sanxay record is to the effect that his father was ordered to close up his church and desist from preaching, which he declined to do, whereupon he was sent to the La Rochelle* prison, and dragoons were quartered in his house until they consumed all the provisions on his estate. He lay in prison six months, when an order came from the Court to the Duke of Boufflers, Governor of Guyenne, to release him on condition that he quitted France in fifteen days, otherwise he was to be sent to the galleys. This allotted time he made use of to dispose of his effects, and in preparation for his departure for England. The last day of grace was up, without his finding a ship for that country, and he was forced to embark in a ship for Holland, but by reason of storms and weather of the most extraordinary severity, this ship was driven into the port of Plymouth, England. Here he disembarked with his wife and three children.

There is evidence, quite satisfactory, that he left France on Tuesday, 20 November, 1685, on the ship "*La Montagne de Lièvre*," commanded by Captain Robert Simon, bound for Rotterdam, Holland. This evidence consists of entries in a diary, purporting to have been kept by one of the passengers on that ship, in which

* NOTE—The query has come to my mind whether the prison intended to be referred to was not La Réole, instead of La Rochelle, but I have not investigated the question.

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the events of the voyage are noted from day to day. It records the coming aboard of *M. Sansay* and his family, and of his leaving France in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It shows how closely, at that time, the ports of France were guarded, and how the ship, in the course of its departure from port, was challenged by the public officials, and how closely the passport of *M. Sansay* was examined. The diary, which does not cover the whole voyage, or show at what port the ship landed, is made up chiefly in describing the terrific storms that were encountered. The original of this diary was said, not many years ago, to be in the possession of Pastor Lomain, of Holland, and very likely still exists.

What followed after his arrival in England is best told in the language of James Sanxay as follows: "As soon as my father had settled himself and family in a house at Plymouth, being one day in a coffee-house, where there was a great deal of company, he fell into conversation with a Mr. Jonkin (possibly error for Tonkin, a well-known family in Cornwall, T.F.S.), a gentleman of good estate in Cornwall. At that time there were a great many refugees daily coming over, and it engrossed the general conversation. Mr. Jonkin inquired into the particulars of the persecution, of which my father gave so satisfactory an account, and particularly of his own sufferings, that he commiserated his case, and made him the following proposal. He

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“ told him he had five sons and a daughter, all young. If
“ he would come to his house, and take them under his
“ tuition, he would give him such a salary yearly. My
“ father accepted the offer thankfully, left his family at
“ Plymouth, and went with Mr. Jonkin. While he was
“ there, there came to settle in Exeter such a number of
“ refugees, that Bishop Lamplugh sent for the chief, and
“ asked him if no clergyman had come with them. He
“ told him he had heard there was a M. Sanxay who had
“ been, and indeed was at that time, in the family of Mr.
“ Jonkin in Cornwall. The Bishop, on this information,
“ wrote a letter to him, exhorting him to come and take
“ upon him the feeding of this flock, promising to give
“ him a large church in that city, and to obtain a pension
“ for him from the government for his subsistence. He
“ communicated this letter to his generous patron, who,
“ on his telling him he thought himself in conscience
“ bound to obey this call, applauded his zeal, only insist-
“ ing on his taking all his children with him, which he
“ could not refuse to do. As soon as he was settled in
“ Exeter they were all brought to him, and remained with
“ him until the day of his death, which was sudden, and
“ happened six or seven years after his settling in Exeter.
“ I was then between three and four years of age, so that
“ I cannot remember him. On his death, Bishop Tre-
“ lawney took my sister Claudia into his family, where she
“ lived until her death, and whilst he lived he was a friend

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“to us all. This is all I can, at this age, recollect of what
“my mother has related to me of my father’s history.
“It is a very remarkable instance of the care Providence
“takes of those who suffer for righteousness’ sake. We,
“his descendants, who have so amply reaped the bene-
“fits, ought to acknowledge it with the utmost sense of
“gratitude.”

The church at Exeter, granted to Pastor Sanxay by the Bishop, was St. Olave’s. Somewhat altered, it remains to this day. It is situated on Fore Street, only a few minutes walk from the great Cathedral. Oliver, in his history of Exeter (1861), says: “This church bears
“the marks of great antiquity, particularly the tower
“which is of Saxon construction. It has three aisles, and
“a vaulted roof, supported by six massive pillars. The
“tower, which is in front, is square, and at its summit are
“grotesque figures, serving as spouts to carry the water
“from the leads. Adjoining the tower is a flight of stairs,
“leading to a small room over the gateway, once the
“habitation of the Romish rectors, and now occupied by
“the sexton. After the Norman Conquest, this church
“was given to the new erected Abbey of Battle in Sussex, and it continued part of its possessions, until the
“dissolution of the Abbey. After the Revocation of the
“Edict of Nantes, great numbers of Protestants fled for
“refuge to this Kingdom, and many of them settled in
“Exeter, who on their applying to the Bishop for a place

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“of worship, this church was granted them, and for
“many years divine service was performed in the French
“language by pastors of their own choosing. About
“1758, through their long connection and intermarriage
“with the natives, they became incorporated with them,
“and further worship in the French language was
“thought unnecessary. In the year 1778, the church
“was undergoing repairs, and a number of octangular
“pieces of thin pasteboard painted red on both sides
“were found, and one side was stamped with the French
“inscription ‘*Christ est le pain de vie.*’ They are sup-
“posed to be certificates, delivered by the priests after
“confession, to qualify the bearer to receive the holy
“communion.” In popular terms, St. Olave’s was for
many years called the “French church.”

At present (1905) the floor of the church is largely
made up of grave-stones, with the inscription sides up.
These stones, however, are only exposed in the aisles and
passageways, a floor of wood, slightly raised, covering
the part occupied by the pews. Among the exposed
grave-stones we find one to Nicolas Aubin, the pastor
shortly after the death of our refugee ancestor, if not his
immediate successor. He, too, left Saintonge in 1685.
The inscription on this grave-stone states that he was from
Gravan, France. A record of him in France, however,
which has come to my notice, calls him “*ministre de Beau-
mont, paroisse d’Orivant.*” There are said to have been

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five French pastors in all, and, it is stated, that all of them are buried beneath the floor of the church. There is good reason to believe that the last one of these pastors was Rev. John Courtail, son-in-law of Pastor Sanxay. There is, however, some confusion about it. Even Oliver, in one place, speaks of this last pastor as being Lewis Courtauld, and, in another place, in the same or another book, calls him Jean Courtail, and mentions the exact day and date of his death.

The pastorate of our ancestor, Jacques Sanxay, extended from about 1685-6 to about 1692-3, and was terminated by his death. Unfortunately we are devoid of details concerning him in this pastoral relation, because the church registers during the whole of the French occupation are lost. Mr. Charles E. Lart, an earnest investigator, and member of the Huguenot Society of London, is making some efforts to find them, and is not entirely without hope that he may be successful. We have, however, a few items concerning him. Suzanne de Robillard, in the thrilling account she gives of her escape from France in 1687, refers to the greeting he gave her upon her arrival at Exeter, which occurred on Sunday. He was about to enter his pulpit, but he delayed for a time the church services, and there was great rejoicing, for they had known each other in France. Among others, who attended his ministrations at Exeter, was Charles Henry de la Mothe-Fouqué, Baron of Tonnay-Bou-

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tonne, whom he had also known in France. Suzanne de Robillard was of noble birth. She was the daughter of Josias de Robillard, écuyer, seigneur de Champagne, and of Marie de Mezières. Suzanne and the Baron subsequently became husband and wife. From that union there were three sons. The eldest entered the service of the Elector of Saxony, and died a Prussian Colonel. The youngest passed his old age at Celle, as Lieutenant-Colonel of Hanover and friend of Frederic the Great. The father died in Holland, and the mother passed her last years at Celle, where she probably wrote the account of her escape from France.

It is also interesting to note that, shortly after the arrival of our ancestor at Exeter, William, Prince of Orange, landed in England, as the head of the Revolution which was to secure the unquestioned supremacy of Protestantism in that Kingdom. On his way to London the Prince stopped at Exeter, but Bishop Lamplugh, through whose overtures our ancestor became pastor of St. Olave's, in a spirit of overweening loyalty had hastened away to inform King James II. of the landing of the Prince at Torbay. For this service he was promptly promoted to the See of York. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, who was so friendly to our ancestor and all his family, and who, on the latter's death, received his daughter Claudia into his own family, became Lamplugh's successor. He will be remembered as one of the

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famous seven bishops who were imprisoned by King James in the Tower of London, an event which stirred all England, and brought out the popular refrain, which was sung to the tune of "*Auld-lang-syne*," and which is known in England even to this day:

" And shall Trelawney die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why."

Bishop Trelawney was a native of Cornwall, and greatly beloved there, and hence the song.

A note by Claudia (Bradley), daughter of Rev. James Sanxay, is appended to the record he made of his father's history. This discloses the fact that the sudden death of his refugee father was suspected to have been caused by poison. A person from France, thought to have been a spy, was in Exeter, and drank coffee with him, and it is thought, by some means, slipped poison into his cup, for he was dead the next morning. It seems difficult to believe that human malignity could be carried so far, but it must be remembered that the exodus to England of a large French Protestant population, and the advent of William, Prince of Orange, to the English throne, had stiffened and made more aggressive the spirit of Protestantism. The result was, that an alliance was formed between England and Holland against France, and her lusty monarch, Louis XIV.,

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which subsequently culminated in active hostilities. The suspicions of the French Government were aroused, and it was feared that William was using the French pastors in some way to acquire a knowledge of the coast defenses of France. Moreover, the charge of espionage was an easy expedient for Jesuits and others to employ, as a basis for further persecutions in France, and they did not hesitate to use it. It was somewhere about this time that such a charge, incited by a curate priest at Moëze, was brought against Josué Pouillou, a man of the highest repute there, and an elder in the church. He was, as we have seen, brother-in-law to our refugee ancestor, and he had remained in France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was charged that he was in conspiracy to spy out the arsenal at Rochefort. I am not prepared to say that the death of our ancestor grew out of any of these conditions, but if so, it would be by no means surprising.

Pastor Jacques Sanxay was married in France not far from the year 1675. His wife's name was Marie, but her family name is not known. They had six children, three born in France. Of these three, two died young, after the family came to England. Their names are not known. Daniel, one of those born in France, was the elder of the two surviving sons, and James, born at Exeter, was the younger. At the time of their father's death, Daniel was about fourteen years of age, and James

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between three and four. Claudia, and possibly Mary, were between the two. The two sons were liberally educated. Both were graduated from Oxford University, Daniel from All-Souls in 1700, and James from New College in 1712, and both became clergymen of the Established Church of England.

Rev. Daniel Sanxay was just about twenty-four years of age when he received his degree of M.A. from New College, at Oxford, in 1703. Not many years after this we find him settled at Cheam, a suburb of London to the south, in Surrey, where he became the head of a famous school. This school was largely patronized by the nobility and gentry, and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. It is said to have been founded, when the plague raged in London, in the time of Charles II, about the year 1666. Cheam was found to be so healthful, and so suitable a place for the school, that it was continued there, and afterwards it became one of celebrity. From the work of Manning and Bray on Surrey I learn that Dr. Charles Divenant, son of Sir William Divenant, the poet, was educated there, and was one of its early pupils. After the school came into the hands of Daniel Sanxay he erected a new and commodious school building, which was still standing in 1818. I am not quite sure but that the one now in use is the same, for the school still remains, and enjoys, I believe, a very fair degree of prosperity, though Cheam has become greatly

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changed in its character, as a place of residence, from what it was in former years. Here, in his day Daniel Sanxay became a conspicuous figure, and passed an honorable and useful life. He died 24 March, 1739, aged sixty years. Among the pupils under him was Richard Glover, who became a writer of great power, and a scholar and orator of the first rank. He wrote the poem "*To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton*" and the great epic of "*Leonidas*," and he was one of the select few to whom the authorship of Junius was ascribed. The poem to Sir Isaac was written while he was still a pupil at Cheam. After the death of Daniel Sanxay the school went to his son James, who subsequently disposed of it to Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, under whom its prosperity continued, and, during his incumbency, two sons of Sir William Blackstone were among its pupils.

Daniel Sanxay, on the 24th November, 1711, and at the age of thirty-two years, married Jane Antrobus, of the ancient Cheshire family by that name, whose seat, Antrobus Hall, was situated at Odrode, near Congleton, in that shire. A considerable intimacy sprang up between the two families represented in that alliance, and in three instances there were marriages between them. Their common interests seem to have centered in and about Cheam, where the Antrobus family had a portion of its estate, and, there, in the old parish church and

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church-yard—St. Dunstan is its name—the two families have monuments to the memories of their dead. Among them is one to Sir Edmund Antrobus, who was created a Baronet 22 May, 1818, and who died 6 February, 1826. There is another to Edmund Sanxay, Maria Antrobus, his wife, Mary Sanxay, their youngest daughter, and to Edmund Antrobus, brother of Mrs. Edmund Sanxay, the inscriptions being on a single tablet, at the foot of which are carved the Sanxay arms impaling those of Antrobus. There is another to Fanny Maria Davenport, wife of Richard Davenport, which I will give in full. It is as follows:

“ Sacred to the memory of Fanny Maria Davenport, wife of Richard Davenport, of Court Garden, in the County of Bucks, Esq., the eldest daughter of Edmund and Maria Sanxay of this place, deceased. She died suddenly on the 15th day of October, 1790, aged 49 years. And her dear remains are deposited in this church-yard, near to those of her departed family. Her very excellent qualities are too deeply impressed on the minds of those who were happy enough to be blessed with her acquaintance to require a recital of them here. To others suffice it to say, what strict truth dictates, that for sweetness of temper, goodness of heart, and unaffected piety, she had few equals.

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Benedictus, benedicat vale.

In testimony of the tender affection, and high esteem in which he held her living, and in token of the pious reverence he bears to her beloved memory, this monument was erected by her afflicted husband in the year of our Lord, 1807."

Then follows the Davenport arms, impaling those of Sanxay.

There are many more of these memorials in the old church, and copies of some of them may be found in the work of Manning and Bray on Surrey.* Unfortunatly, about forty years ago, in order to make room for a new and larger church, it was found necessary to take down the old one which contained them. The chancel part, however, was allowed to remain, and like a miniature Westminster Abbey it has become the repository of all the tablets and monuments in the old church, and they are now replaced therein. Cheam, as much as any other one place I know of, is the mausoleum of the Sanxay dead. Here are buried Rev. Daniel Sanxay, and Jane, his wife; Edmund Sanxay, their son and Maria, his wife; Fanny Maria Sanxay and Mary Sanxay, daughters of Edmund; Daniel Sanxay, also a son of Rev. Daniel

* NOTE—A reference to the Sanxay arms in this excellent work speaks of the chevron as being *sable*. This is error. It should be *azure*. And the birds are sometimes incorrectly called ducks. A complete and correct description would be, *Or, a chevron azure, between three coots proper*.

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Sanxay; Henry Maria Sanxay, daughter of the last named Daniel, and Osborne Barwell, her husband; Jane Sanxay, daughter of Rev. James Sanxay, the son of Rev. Daniel Sanxay, and Rev. Henry Peach, her husband, besides other family connections.

The old parish church at Cheam is not without a history. Out of six of its successive rectors, five of them became bishops. A story is also told of the finding underneath the church of an old chest filled with coin sufficient in amount for quite a fortune. Rev. Daniel Sanxay was often called "minister of Cheam," though, so far as I have been able to ascertain, he had no official ministerial relation with this church. Yet, all the same, his life and the lives of the members of his family cluster about it, and it will always be an object of interest to those who bear the Sanxay name. A picture of it may be found in Volume 4 of *Brayley's History of Surrey*. There is extant, also, an engraving of it, made by Malcolm in 1772.

Cheam is situated on a slightly rising elevation, as you approach it from the railroad station, and in the midst of it stands the old church above mentioned. Near by, in a southerly direction from it, if I mistake not, stands the school building, a structure of red brick, with high stories and large windows, largely concealed, as you pass by on the road, by a luxuriance of shrubbery and trees. Once within the enclosure, you see, at the

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right of the school building, a beautiful little chapel, and spreading out in front, and at the side, are bright and velvety green lawns, which in the rear stretch out into an open field, possibly used for athletic sports. Besides the school building, Daniel Sanxay erected at Cheam a residence for his own use, which by will he left to his wife. It seems sad that he should have passed away before any of his children had married, though Jane, his widow, lived to witness the nuptials of them all. The two are buried, side by side, in the old church-yard.

Of Claudia, the refugee's daughter, I wish we knew more. It seems, somehow, as if there was something pathetic in her life, though I can hardly explain why. We have seen that Bishop Trelawney, after her father's death, about the year 1693, through his friendly interest, took her, then a child, to his own home at the Episcopal Palace in Exeter, and made her one of his own family, and she remained with him until her death. This must have occurred before 1721, for it was in that year that the Bishop himself died, aged seventy-one years, or it may have occurred before 1707, at which time he became Bishop of Winchester, and of course removed from Exeter. The Bishop had thirteen children of his own family, none of whom left issue except his daughter Letitia, who married John Fownes Buller, Esq., of Morvale.

Mary Sanxay, the other daughter of the refugee, grew to womanhood, and became the wife of Rev. John

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Courtail of Exeter, of whom mention has already been made. Not very much has been gathered concerning him. He was probably one of the refugee colony from France, and it is probable that it was he who was the last pastor of St. Olave's church under the French occupation. Any doubt I have about it arises from the fact, heretofore stated, that the name of this pastor has also been given as Lewis Courtauld. Mary Sanxay and Rev. John Courtail, whose marriage must have occurred very near the year 1713, had two sons, John, who became a clergyman, and Lewis, who continued to live in Exeter, and who is known to have been living in 1754, but whose avocation is not known. If he became a clergyman, it may be he who was referred to as Lewis Courtauld aforesaid. However this may be, I have reason to think that it was the father, Rev. John Courtail himself, who was intended to be referred to as the last pastor of St. Olave's. When the name of one of these pastors, now well known to have been Aubin, is sometimes written *Obing* in the histories, it is difficult to decide such questions. Mary Sanxay and her husband, and probably their son Lewis, are buried at Exeter.

Rev. James Sanxay, the refugee's younger surviving son, and the one to whom we are indebted for so much information concerning his father's history, was born at Exeter 2 November, 1690. For the most of his life he remained in Devonshire, the county in which

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Exeter is situated. After his graduation from Oxford in 1712, we find him as a lecturer at St. Mary's chapel in Penzance, County of Cornwall, for about twelve years. Afterwards he became Rector of Beaworthy and Tetcott in Devonshire, Tetcott remaining his home for the remainder of his life. He died there 2 April, 1768, and was there buried the fifth day of the same month. He did not marry until he was about forty-one years of age. His wife, Anna Badger, whom he married 22 December, 1731, was the daughter of Rev. Edward Badger, Rector of Bedworth, County of Warwick. His married life covered a period of about twenty-seven years, his wife dying in 1758. He survived her about ten years. He seems to have had a fondness for Greek, and he was the author of the "*Lexicon of Aristophanes*," a work which has been highly commended. (*See Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature.*) Copies of it may be found in all the great libraries, it being to my knowledge in four in the United States. There were about one hundred and forty original subscriptions for the book, which included that of the Bishop of Exeter, and those of several professors at Oxford and Cambridge universities, and that of a Rev. Mr. Tonkin of Penzance. It passed through several editions. The first edition was published by H. Woodfall, London, 1754.

The history of Tetcott shows that its first possessor,

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in the time of the Saxons, was Alured, the last, Arscott. In the time of Henry II. the Tetcott Manor was held by William Pipard, and it continued in that family to the end of the reign of Edward III, when Sir William Pipard left it to his daughter Mary, wife of Sir Girard Lisle, and so it descended by Barkeley and Neville, Earl of Saulsbury, to Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and was by him sold to Arscott, who made it his dwelling, and he left it to his son Arthur, whose son, Edmund Arscott, afterwards became the lord thereof. John Arscott, the last male heir of the family, devised the estate to Sir William Molesworth of Pencarrow, Bart., and in 1811 it was vested in Sir Arscott Molesworth, Bart. Mr. Arthur Arscott, son of Arthur Arscott, Esquire, was buried from the parish church 1 April, 1739, and his widow, Gwen Arscott, 12 June, 1744, and John Arscott, Esquire, and Thomasine Spry were married there, 16 February, 1750, all during the rectorship of James Sanxay.

Kelly, in speaking of the parish church at Tetcott, says: "The Church of the Holy Cross is an ancient edifice of stone in the early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, and south porch, and an embattled tower with pinnacles, containing one bell. Up to August, 1811, there were three bells. In the transept there is a marble monument with the arms of Sir Skilston Calmady, Kt. Sheriff of the County, o.b. 25 Septem-

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“ber, 1675. There is also a marble tablet to Sir John Arscott of Tetcott, who died in January, 1788. The font is Norman, and there is a carved oak pulpit. The registers of baptisms date from 1600, and of marriages “and burials from 1599.”

The following note was made by the writer on a visit to Tetcott in 1905. “The Tetcott parish church and rectory are situated in a beautiful wooded park, containing many stately trees. The town is small, and consists of a few scattered collection of houses in the vicinity, and one or two gentlemen’s seats. The church has been repaired somewhat, but the bell-tower appears very old. Some of the pews look very ancient, every pew (of these old ones) having quite elaborate carvings on the aisle ends or facings, each one being of a different design. The tower is at the end opposite the chancel, and the church entrance, like that of most of the old churches in England (in this region at least), is at the side. Near this entrance, within, stands an old font. The small church-yard is full of graves, but very few now have stones to mark the remains.”

“As I then stood in that old church-yard, and looked about me, the scene was one of quiet beauty, and of solitude almost oppressive. Save for the rustling of the leaves, stirred by a gentle breeze, the stillness was almost death-like. In the ebullition of sentiment and emotion that overcame me, it seemed as if that impenetrable hush

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was locking up from me the story of lives I was so earnestly seeking to know. Farther down the valley beyond flowed the waters of the beautiful Tamer, with which the little river Claw commingled its own, not far away. The rectory of the church was vacant. The old rector had gone, and the new one expected, Rev. Walker Geary Knocker, had not yet arrived, and even the church warden was away. No others could open the safe containing the registers of the church, and I could not learn even what they would have revealed. That was a locking up far from fanciful. The advent of the railroad has left the old village far from the route of travel, it being five or six miles from Holsworthy, the nearest railroad station. The drive from Holsworthy is over a hilly country, most characteristic of Devonshire."

"I will add, that by the courtesy of the present Rector I have since learned, probably, all that an inspection of the church registers would have revealed to me. I will also note that one of the prominent residential seats to which I have referred, and which stands not far from the church, and to the right of the church as you approach it from the rectory, is called "The Barton." It was originally the old Manor House, the residence of the Arscott family. It also stands in the wooded section I have heretofore mentioned. Formerly another mansion, built under the superintendence of an architect sent out by the government during the reign of Charles

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II., to effect some purpose for the Earl of Bath, stood somewhere between the rectory and the church. It has been described as an "imposing Queen Anne house." It was taken down in 1831.

Of the children of Rev. Daniel Sanxay, the refugee's oldest son, Jane, the oldest, was married to Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Church at Codford, County of Wilts, on the 14th of February, 1741. The ceremony was performed at Saint Paul's Cathedral, in London, by Jane's brother, Rev. James Sanxay, Rector of Sutton. By dispensation Dr. Smyth was permitted to hold two livings, viz., the rectorship of Codford with the vicarage of Swindon. Both Jane and Dr. Smyth lived to a ripe old age, and both are buried at Swindon, County of Wilts, where they died. They left no issue. Jane died in 1787, at the age of seventy-four, and Dr. Smyth in 1790, at the age of eighty-six. A tablet to their memories was placed in Holyrood Church at Swindon, which stated that they had lived happily together for a period of nearly half a century.

Rev. James Sanxay, Daniel's eldest son, was born 13 April, 1714, at Cheam. He was graduated B.A. from St. John's College at Oxford in 1731, and from that same college he received the degree of M.A. in 1734. He probably assisted his father in the school at Cheam until the death of the latter in 1739, after which he conducted it on his own account until 1746, when he

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accepted the rectorship of the church at Sutton. He must also have retained some supervision over it after that, and until he had disposed of it to Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, which was in the year 1752. He married Catharine Firmin, of Epsom in Surrey, about the year 1750. He was the rector of Sutton from 31 December, 1745, to 23 July, 1766, the day of his death. A tablet to his memory, and to that of his wife, and other members of his family, has been placed on the wall of the church, in the chancel, and in the church-yard he and several members of his family are buried. At the entrance to that old church-yard one cannot fail to notice a monument, with the following unique inscription, doubtless intended to be of serious import, viz.:

“ Here resteth in Peace
the Body of

William Juniper, Esq.
who departed this life

Dec. 11, 1812, aged 56 years
Late Smith

of the Borrough of Southwark, and to the
Hon’ble Board of Ordinance & of Juniper Hall
in this Parish.

My Sledge & Hammer lie declined,
My Bellows too have lost their wind,
My Fires extinct, my vice is laid,
My Coals are spent, my iron gone,
My Nails are drove, my work is done,
My fire dried Corpse here lies at rest,
My soul, smoke like, soars to be blest.”

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Edmund Sanxay, the next son of Rev. Daniel Sanxay, was presumably educated at his father's school at Cheam. I find no record of him at any university. He was a surgeon of Essex Street, London, but he maintained a residence at Cheam. He was a witness for the prosecution on the trial of Miss Butterfield at Croydon, Surrey, in 1775, for the murder of William Scawen, Esq., by poison. His conduct at the trial seems to have excited the venom of those interested for the defense, and a long and open letter, printed in pamphlet form, was addressed to him on the subject of his appearance on that occasion. It may be found in a book called "*Trials*," a copy of which I have seen in the library of the British Museum at London. He was one of the executors of the will of John Antrobus, of Congleton, who married his sister Hannah. He married his cousin, Maria Antrobus, daughter of Edmund Antrobus (his mother's brother) and Mary Webb. He had an interest, with his brother Robert Sanxay, in the Manor of Clay-Hidon in Devonshire, which they sold to James Gifford in 1774 (*Lysons Magna Britania*, Vol. 6, pp. 113 and 267). He survived his wife for about ten years. He made a very long and elaborate will, which was drawn with great precision, in which he makes many bequests of many sorts. He had a considerable collection of pictures, and in his will he gave to his brother-in-law, Edmund Antrobus, such of these pictures as he might

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select within six months from his decease, the balance to be divided equally between his daughters, Fanny Maria and Mary. As it turned out, however, his brother-in-law died first, although they both passed away in the same year and month—in October, 1787. Among other legacies which he bequeathed to his son-in-law, Richard Davenport, was that of the bust of his old master, Peter St. Hill, Esq. He evidently died possessed of a considerable fortune.

Robert Sanxay, the next son, was engaged in business life, in which he was most successful. In 1754, and for many years thereafter, he was "*Druggist to his Majesty*" in London. His place of business was on the Strand, just opposite Craven Street, near the present Charing Cross Station. For a time his firm was "Sanxay and Bradley," the latter being the husband of his cousin Charlotte, daughter of Rev. James Sanxay of Tetcott. Later, the firm became "Sanxay and Antrobus," the latter being John Antrobus, his nephew, son of his sister, Hannah Sanxay, and John Antrobus of Congleton. He describes himself in his will as being of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Westminster, though he owned a residence at Cheam, which, with the furniture and plate, he left by will to his sister-in-law, Catharine Sanxay, widow of James Sanxay, Rector of Sutton, for and during the period of her life. After her death the house was to go to her daughter, Jane Sanxay, who in

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1785 married Rev. Henry Peach, Rector of Cheam. In 1776, when this will was made, Catharine was already occupying this house. Robert Sanxay had, in his art collection, the famous picture, "*The Feast of Belshazzar*," painted by Benjamin Wilson.

The "*Memoirs of the Gilpin Family*," by Rev. William Gilpin, contain a reference to Robert Sanxay, as follows: "Among the acquaintances, which Mr. Gilpin formed in London, was a family by the name of Sanxay, in which he always met with great friendship. The eldest brother (James Sanxay) had a school at Cheam, near Epsom, which had been of long standing. But on his marrying a wife with a good fortune, who was very averse to the employment, he applied to Mr. Gilpin to take it off his hands, and behaved to him in a manner so liberal, that he got the better of all his objections. One of the chief was the want of money to carry on the school. His brother, Mr. Robert Sanxay, one of the most friendly and benevolent men alive, desired Mr. Gilpin to draw upon him for any sum he wanted, which he offered in so frank a manner that Mr. Gilpin accepted his generosity. The friendship was not only offered, but continued two or three years, indeed as long as Mr. Gilpin wanted it, without the least diminution of confidence or kindness. Mr. Gilpin was sometimes several hundred pounds in his debt, but neither bond nor interest was suffered." Another reference to Robert Sanxay has

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been found in a paper, which seems to have contained some sort of a memorial to him. It says that he was "of the most liberal mind and disposition, and most engaging in manner"; that he was "social but temperate, gentle but firm, modest but independent." It further characterizes him as a "man of great beneficence, but equally great in concealing it," and says that "he was so devoted to the service of others, that he shortened his own days." He seems to have been universally beloved, and John Sanxay, who came to America, named his first-born son after him. He never married.

Rev. Daniel Sanxay's youngest daughter was Hannah. She married her cousin, John Antrobus of Congleton, son of Philip Antrobus and Annie Varden. The marriage settlement was made 24 December, 1748. This alliance removed her from the rest of her family at Cheam, and thereupon Congleton, in Cheshire, with which place the Antrobus family was identified, became her home. Here she lived, about twenty-three years, until her death 4 June, 1772. A portrait by Romney, the celebrated artist, supposed to be of her, is now in the possession of Canon Barwell, a retired clergyman, residing at Bletchingly, in Surrey. His connection with the Sanxay family comes through Daniel Sanxay, Hannah's youngest brother. I made a description of this picture, which, though not in apt terms, may give some idea of it. It is as follows: "It presents a sitting pose,

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“with the hands resting easily on the lap. Around the
“head is a long scarf or fold, tied once under the chin, and
“twisted once as it hangs down in front, and it is held
“close to the body by a band reaching across the front
“of the dress, and fastened at both ends thereto, about
“half-way down between the chin and the lap. Under-
“neath this fold or scarf, covering the head, is a lace cap,
“extending out even with the face, which it surrounds,
“and in which the face is set. A white *fichu*, bordered
“with deep double lace, surrounds the neck and shoul-
“ders, and comes down over the front of the dress to the
“lap, and crosses on the way down. The sleeves termi-
“nate in large double lace ruffles, coming down nearly
“to the hands, one of which is covered with a long kid
“mitten with short fingers, the right hand being bare,
“and the left hand holds the other glove. The right
“hand is posed with the thumb and forefinger pointed
“out in front, the other fingers being folded towards
“the palm of the hand. The face, while hardly to be
“characterized as beautiful, is singularly sweet, and ex-
“presses inward calmness and peace. The face is full;
“the eyes are turned slightly towards the left, and are
“dark in color; the forehead is fairly high, the cheeks
“full, the nose small, and slightly broadened at its lower
“part; the mouth is slightly compressed, and the lips are
“moderate, and express, with the eyes, great amiability
“and sweetness. The colorings of the picture are quiet.”

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Hannah Sanxay is buried beside her husband, at the Astbury Church, near Congleton. This church is of great antiquity. Its existence is recognized by Domesday at the time of the Conquest. I should be glad to include a full description of it, but the following, which I extract from the words of another, must suffice. He says, "It is dedicated to St. Michael, and, considered as a building, it can vie with any in the neighborhood, or in the neighboring counties, for beauty and grandeur. It is a Gothic structure, having a spire at its northwest angle. Its interior consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. There are five entrances, and two porches, of which one is the same height as the middle aisle of the nave, and the other is the height of the side aisles. The general design of the church is suited to a rich collegiate establishment, and the execution of the ancient carvings and figures in the stained glass is exquisite."

Near one of these porches there is a raised space (this was in 1820) inclosing four altar tombs, on one of which is inscribed:

*"Hannah Antrobus, died 4th June, 1772, aged 53.
John Antrobus of Congleton, husband of the said
Hannah, died November 22, 1773.
Mary Antrobus, died May 12, 1802, aged 53.
Ann Antrobus, sister of the said John Antrobus,
died May 12, 1807, aged 80."*

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All four of these tombs are devoted to members of the Antrobus family, and on one of them is the following old and quaint inscription: "*Here lyeth interred the body of William Antrobus, of Kent Green in Odd-Rode, who departed this life the first day of April Anno Dom. 1688. MORS MIHI LUCRUM.*"

The youngest of Rev. Daniel Sanxay's surviving sons was also named Daniel. He is said to have been a tea-merchant, but, if so, he was also at one time engaged in the lace business, which he conducted on the Strand, in London. He married Susanna Dorothea Brisco 13 February, 1753, by whom he had two children, a son, Daniel, who died young, and a daughter, Henry Maria, who married Osborne Barwell of Abington Street, Westminster, in the year 1788. Daniel also resided at Westminster, on Downing Street. Abington Street is just south of the Houses of Parliament, and Downing Street lies a little to the north between St. James Park and Whitehall Street. Daniel died 22 December, 1769. There is an oil portrait of him, also in the possession of Canon Barwell, his great-grandson. Susanna Brisco belonged to the old Cumberland family by that name. I have not the date of her death, but she was living as late as 1776. It was at her house in that year, that the worthy and venerable Rev. Dr. Pierre François Le Courayer, Professor of Theology at Oxford, and editor of the "*Histoire de Concile de Trente*," expired in the ninetieth

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year of his age. He was a remarkable man with a remarkable career. He was Canon of St. Geneviève at Paris, and afterwards Canon of Oxford, England. He was a man of great learning and a voluminous writer. He maintained, as a Catholic, the validity of the ordination of Anglican bishops, because of the unbroken succession from the Apostles. For this he was denounced by his church as a heretic, and excommunicated. He took refuge in England in 1728, where he was cordially welcomed by Archbishop Wake, of Canterbury. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Oxford, where he officiated as Canon, but he avowed he had not changed his religion, charging that it was not he, but the Roman Catholic Church, that was at fault in having departed from the doctrines and practices of the early church. He died as stated in London (Westminster) at Susanna Sanxay's house in 1776.

Rev. John Courtail, the elder son of the refugee's daughter Mary Sanxay, and Rev. John Courtail, Sr., was born at Exeter about the year 1714. He was graduated B.A. from Clare Hall, Cambridge University, in 1735, and received his degree of M.A. in 1739. His first charge, as a rector, was of Wood Church in Kent. He next became Rector, and later Vicar, of Burwash in Sussex. He was also Archdeacon of Lewes, and Canon Residentiary of Chichester. He was tutor to the Earl of Chichester, and to Sir William Ashburnham, who be-

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came Bishop of Chichester. He continued Rector of St. Bartholomew, the parish church of Burwash, for over fifty years. A tablet to his memory has been placed on the north wall of the chancel of this church. He died, unmarried, possessed of a comfortable fortune, the bulk of which he gave to his cousin, Charles Bradley, as explained in the genealogical tables (see page 158). Among his intimate friends were those of a family by the name of Hurdis, and it is to the church at Burwash that Dr. James Hurdis, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, refers in "*The Village Curate*," when he says:

"On the hill-top, behold
The village steeple, rising from the midst
Of many a rustic edifice: 'Tis all
The Pastor's care."

But I find my story lengthening far beyond what I intended, and what follows must be brief.

Of the children of Rev. James Sanxay, Rector of Sutton, Henrietta (called Harriott in the will of her uncle Robert Sanxay) married William Cholmley, of an old English family, and of which family name there are, or have been, several variations. Rev. Mr. Barwell has a portrait of both Mr. and Mrs. Cholmley. Catharine, the next daughter, died unmarried. I have seen a letter written by her in 1808 to her cousin John Sanxay in America. She spells Catharine with a K. Jane, the

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next daughter, married Rev. Henry Peach, who was Rector of Cheam for thirty-three years—from 3 June, 1780, to 10 March, 1813. James Sanxay, the eldest son, matriculated at St. John's College, Oxford, 5 February, 1772, aged sixteen, but he soon left, and entered the Army, and for a time was with the British troops in America during the war of the Revolution. William, the youngest son, was educated for the law. He married Matilda Clerk, and lived at Epsom. He left no issue. Caroline, the youngest daughter, also died unmarried. She lived to be over eighty-six years of age, and spent her last days at Epsom. Epsom is situated near Cheam, to the south. It is there the great Derby races take place, and it is famous for its salt.

Mary Sanxay, the youngest daughter of Edmund, died unmarried. Fanny Maria, the eldest, married Richard Davenport, who belonged to the old Cheshire family by that name. He was a surgeon of Essex Street, London, and possibly was associated with Edmund Sanxay, his father-in-law. He became possessed of a fine country seat, called Court-Garden, at Great-Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. Court-Garden was a part of the old manor of Marlow, which, for more than a hundred years, belonged to the noble family of Paget, and it was reserved by them long after the manor had been alienated. In 1748 Court-Garden was sold by Henry, Earl of Uxbridge, to Dr. Battie (or Beattie),

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a very eminent but somewhat eccentric physician. The residence was beautiful and commodious, and was situated very near the River Thames. Richard Davenport bought this seat from Anna, the doctor's eldest daughter, after his death, in 1776. In the doctor's art collection, which, though not large, was choice, was the great picture by Benjamin Wilson, heretofore mentioned, called "*The Feast of Belshazzar*." It was probably through the advent of Richard Davenport at Great Marlow that Robert Sanxay, his uncle by marriage, acquired this picture. In 1789 Richard Davenport was sheriff of the County of Buckingham, an office of considerable distinction in England. The name, Richard Davenport, so often appears among the descendants of the refugee in America, that anything concerning him will be of interest.

John Antrobus, the youngest son of Hannah Sanxay and John Antrobus of Congleton, was the partner in business of Robert Sanxay, in London, from 1773 to 1781, and he was the sole executor of the latter's will. This branch of the family has living representatives in Mrs. Cowell, of West Kensington (London), and her children.

Daniel Sanxay's daughter, Henry Maria, as has already been mentioned, married Osborne Barwell of Abington Street, Westminster. There were three children born to them, viz., Osborne, Nathaniel, and Ed-

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ward Edmund, the last of whom died young. Osborne entered the Army, and was in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington. Later, he saw service in India, and was at the siege of Bhurtpur. He was captain in the 11th Dragoons. His meritorious services brought him medals of honor. After the wars he settled in Normandie, France, where his three sons, Osborne, Richard, and Arthur Henry Sanxay, were born. He was married at St. Bride's Church, London, 10 May, 1827, to Mary Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of the British Consul at Dieppe, in France, and they are both buried at Dieppe. When the three sons were old enough, they were sent to India. Richard entered the military service, and was with the 84th Infantry, and his commission as captain was signed by the Duke of Wellington. The other two sons entered the services of the East India Company. In 1855, all three returned to France, after which Osborne and Richard volunteered for the Crimean War, but Arthur went to England, entered Cambridge University, and graduated B.A. from Trinity College in 1860, and finally took orders in the church. Richard entered the British Consular service, first at Tarsus in Asia Minor, and afterwards at Reunion, Reunion Island, a French possession in the Indian Ocean. He died in 1861. Osborne and Arthur are still living, the former a retired captain in the Royal Navy, the latter a retired clergyman, full of honors in the church

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he served for so many years, and of whom it would be a pleasure to speak at length.

Nathaniel Barwell, the other son of Henry Maria Sanxay and Osborne Barwell, became a captain in the Royal Navy, and died in 1886. He is buried at Plymouth in Devonshire. He married at Weybridge, Surrey, 21 February, 1822, Susan Ann Middleton, by whom he had a son and a daughter. The daughter, Maria Emelia, now the oldest living descendant of the refugee to England, married Rev. Joseph Lymebear Harding, B.A., who filled the office of Rector of Littleham, in Devonshire, from 1843 to 1878. He was the son of John Lymebear Harding of, or from a place near, Ilfracombe, County of Devonshire. He was born circa 1818, matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 20 April, 1837, received his degree B.A. from New Inn Hall in 1842, and died in 1893. They had four children, three sons and a daughter, viz., Osborne Lymebear, John Lymebear, Charles Lymebear, and Josephine Lymebear, and all the sons are now living. Maria Emelia lives at West Kensington (London), and still has the full command of her faculties, and her eyesight is equal to the finest needlework.

Of the children of Henrietta Ann (Harriott) Cholmley, daughter of Rev. James Sanxay, Rector of Sutton, only two married, viz., Mary and Lewin, and both died without issue. Mary married Rev. Leonard

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Ely Towne, the Rector of Woolsthorpe, and Vicar of Utterby, County of Lincoln. Both she and her husband are buried at Lincoln. Lewin Cholmley married his cousin, Jane Peach, daughter of Jane Sanxay and Rev. Henry Peach. At first they resided on Eaton Square, London, but in the last year or so of Mr. Cholmley's life they lived at West End, near Southampton, in Hampshire. After his death Jane, his widow, resided at Worthing, in Sussex, and they are both buried there. She was godmother to Rev. Mr. Barwell.

Of the children of Jane Sanxay (also a daughter of said James Sanxay), who married Rev. Henry Peach, Henrietta Mathilda married Thomas Comber, and died without issue, while Jane, her sister, as we have seen, married Lewin Cholmley aforesaid, and Mary Peach married Maj.-Gen. Charles Green Eillicombe, Knight Commander of the Bath. He was a distinguished engineer officer in his Majesty's service, and was prominent in the Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington, and his services, in throwing a bridge over the Adour River in the south of France, have been specially commended. She, also, died without issue, and with her husband is buried at Worthing.

Of the eight children of Rev. James Sanxay, Rector of Tetcott, three married. Charlotte married Benjamin Bradley, a merchant in London. From 1763 to 1772, he was a partner of Robert Sanxay. After that

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date he continued a drug business separately, but subsequently he changed his business, and became a tea merchant. This business he conducted at the corner of Southampton Street and the Strand. Claudia, the youngest daughter, married John Bradley, gentleman, of Hales-Owen, formerly in the County of Salop, but now included in Worcester. Whether John and Benjamin Bradley were related is not known. I regret that I have not been able to complete my examination of this family, but it is known that they had three children, Charlotte, James, and Charles, born in the order named. It is strongly believed (though not positively known) that Charlotte and James remained single, and that they continued to reside at Hales-Owen, where their father and mother lived, died and are buried. They are doubtless, also, buried there in the old parish church-yard of St. John the Baptist.

This old church is built of red sandstone in the Norman Early English style, and consists of chancel, clerestoried nave, north and two south aisles, south porch, and an embattled tower, with spire rising uniquely in the middle of the nave. The tower contains eight bells. Hales-Owen was the home of William Shenstone, the poet, who died 11 February, 1763, and he is buried in the old church-yard there.

The youngest son, Charles Bradley, went to London, and, at the time of his marriage 26 March, 1801,

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resided in the Parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields (Westminster). He was born 29 July, 1774, and, when twenty-seven years of age, married Sophia Frances Albert. This marriage is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which states that the bride was the daughter of the late Lewis Albert, Esq., of Kew-Green, Surrey, and St. James Palace. The record of the marriage, which was solemnized at St. George Church, Hanover Square, London (the same church in which President Roosevelt was married to his present wife), mentions Edmund Antrobus, William John Albert, and Eliza Albert, as witnesses, and states that the bride, who was a minor, was married by the consent of her mother. They had a son Charles, who is referred to in a letter I have seen, as being a very bright and interesting boy. The circumstances, in regard to the change of the name to Courtail, are referred to in the genealogy annexed. (*See No. 19, page 158.*)

The only surviving son of Rev. James Sanxay, Rector of Tetcott, was John, and he came to America. He was the youngest child, and when his father died he was just merging into manhood. His mother had passed away ten years before. None of his brothers were living, and his sisters, who survived, had all left the old home at Tetcott. Charlotte had married, and was living in London. Mary, unmarried, was living at Swindon with her cousin, Jane Sanxay, who married Rev.

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Dr. Smyth, the rector there. Of his early youth, little is known, but he seems to have deflected from the course of his ancestral line, and to have had a passion for the sea. How this was acquired is not known, but for a time in Devonshire, where he lived, all that was most charming and lustrous of adventurous and sea-loving England was centred. It has been said of him, that he had some official connection with the British Navy; but, if so, it is not known what. He is known, however, to have been intimate with officers on the British warships stationed at the port of New York just before the war of the Revolution, including among others those of the "*Swan*." This was the vessel designated by Governor-General Tryon to enforce, in case of resistance, the landing of the tea from the tea ships which were to arrive at that port.

The precise time when John Sanxay came to New York is not known, but it was as early as about 1772, and while the spirit of '76 was being born. He, nevertheless, remained a loyalist, staunch and true. He could not forget that country and government that had furnished an asylum and protection to his ancestors, who had been driven from France. He married at New York in 1775 Sarah Devoe (Devaux), who was also of Huguenot descent. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Inglis, the Rector of Trinity Church, who was also an unrelenting loyalist, and insisted, in spite

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of the commotion thereby created, upon using the prayers for the King in the regular services of the church, and who also defended the home government with his pen. At the close of the war the feeling against the loyalists was intensely bitter. The Legislature of New York, in many cases, went so far as to pass acts of attainder against them, and confiscated their property. Sir Guy Carleton, the British commander, describing the situation at that time, in a letter to Lord North, the original of which I recently saw in London, intimated that General Washington was about their only friend. John Sanxay and Dr. Inglis, in common with thousands, were compelled to leave the country to escape the wrath of the people. So great was the number of these loyalists, that Sir Guy Carleton undertook to provide for their transportation, and their removal cost the British Government \$1,250,000. As a result of the exodus, New York was reduced to nearly half its population. Dr. Inglis went to Nova Scotia, and settled in Halifax, and he was subsequently made bishop of that province. John Sanxay also left for Nova Scotia, in the fall of 1783, with his wife and two children, and went to Shelburne, a new place, made up almost entirely of the loyalist refugees. One of his children was born at sea while on the way, and another was born while he sojourned at Shelburne. He remained at that place three years, returning to New York in 1786. Here, for about fourteen years, he struggled, during the intense business depres-

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sion that followed the war, to maintain his growing family, until 1801, when he lost his wife by death. His place of business at one time was on Broadway, opposite the present St. Paul's Church. In its church-yard his wife and several of his children are buried. Rather broken in health he survived his wife about ten years, and died at Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, in 1811, and he was buried there.

John Sanxay was one of the petitioners for the granting of a charter for the Masonic Lodge, Trinity No. 10, organized in New York City in March, 1795. It is now known as Trinity No. 12, becoming such in 1839, but it has become distinctively German in its membership. This lodge was an offshoot of the New Jerusalem No. 4, and the latter of Lodge No. 210, Registry of England, ancients.

Of the children of John Sanxay who reared families, John, the eldest, alone remained in New York. In health he seems to have been greatly afflicted. He married Miss Anna Nutt, of New Jersey, 22 June, 1815, and, besides several daughters, left two sons, Skeffington, the elder, and Joseph Frederic, the younger. Skeffington was trained for the bar in the office of George and Edward Curtis, leading New York lawyers of their day. Edward Curtis was a close friend of Daniel Webster, and from about 1840 to 1844 he held the office of Collector of the Port of New York.

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At the bar Skeffington Sanxay attained considerable distinction, though he was but forty-seven years of age when he died. In figure he was tall and commanding. Naturally a keen student, he made himself master of the most subtle intricacies of the law. This, with his caustic wit and aggressiveness, made him a powerful antagonist. As a cross-examiner, it is said, he could wrench the truth from the most unwilling witness. His eccentricities were prominent, and even to this day stories concerning him have been handed down among the reminiscences of the New York Bar. He married Miss Jeannette Fickett, who recently passed away in the eighty-first year of her age. They had a considerable family, but none of the children are now living except Mr. Edward Curtis Sanxay, whose home at present is in Liverpool, England, where he has been in business for many years. Here many Americans have had the pleasure of his genial hospitality, and have enjoyed the tonic of his humorous good nature. His worth as a resident of Liverpool has been signalized by his election to the presidency of the American Chamber of Commerce in that city. Charles, Skeffington's other son, for many years before his death, which occurred in 1903, was Vice-President, and one of the managers of the New York Rubber Company. He left two children, both daughters. He always resided in Brooklyn.

The younger son of John Sanxay, Joseph Frederic,

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was a merchant in New York City. He was director in several important corporations, and retired on a competence many years before his death. He was prominent in the circles of the Baptist Church, and, during a brief residence at Bloomfield, New Jersey, a suburb of New York, he took somewhat to politics, and was elected a representative to the Legislature of that state. With that exception, he uniformly resided in Brooklyn, now a borough of the Greater New York. He died 21 August, 1903, at Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, where he was passing the summer. Of his children several are still living. A son, Joseph Frederic, resides at Seattle, in the State of Washington. His daughter, Charlotte, married Walter Reed, a native of Virginia, and they reside at Atlantic City, New Jersey. His daughter, Anna, has remained single. Agnes, his eldest daughter, married Henry Graham Hilton, son of ex-Judge Henry Hilton, the counsellor and legal adviser to A. T. Stewart, well known as New York's great merchant, and to whose business, upon Mr. Stewart's death, Judge Hilton succeeded. Agnes and her husband are both dead. She died in Paris, France, in 1901, but left no issue.

Sarah Sanxay, the eldest daughter and eldest child of John Sanxay, was born 14 June, 1818. She married James Bowman Wilkins, of Brooklyn, New York. They had five children, of whom Anna, the eldest, married Henry Guy Foggan. From this last union there is but

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one living representative, Charlotte Ann, who married Samuel Fowler Phelps. They reside in the city of New York, but have no children. Julia Louise Wilkins, the youngest daughter, and youngest child, of Sarah Sanxay, married Clarence Eugene Gunther, M.D., and they also reside in New York. Dr. Gunther belongs to an old family, prominent in New York as furriers. In that business, in an early day, the Gunther house was the rival of John Jacob Astor. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New York in 1863, was of the same family. There are no other representatives of the family of Sarah Sanxay, now living, save her son John Frederic Wilkins of Stonington, Connecticut. He had one child, who died in infancy.

Edmund Davenport Sanxay, John Sanxay's next son, was born 6 June, 1789, now, it will be seen, more than one hundred years ago. He attained his majority just about the time his father died. The latter, for some years before that time, had been so broken in health as to be compelled, notwithstanding his slender means, to relinquish his active pursuit of business, and Edmund, I trow, while still in his teens, was forced to do much towards making his own way in the world. He was the first of the sons to leave New York. When about nineteen or twenty years of age, he went, about sixty miles north, to Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, then a promising town of about forty-eight hundred people, there to estab-

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lish himself and "grow up with the place." With Newburgh he and his descendants subsequently became thoroughly identified. There in a small way he opened an establishment for the sale of cloths, and the manufacturing of clothing, finally changing his business to that of family groceries, and for a time, I am informed, he conducted both businesses in different parts of the same building. He had scarcely started in his business life, when, on the 27th day of March, 1810, he married Lydia Belknap, daughter of William Belknap, one of a numerous family that had settled in Newburgh at an early date. The Belknap family is said to be of Norman origin, and can be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. Sir Edward Belknappe was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in England, in 1375.

Edmund did not long continue alone in business, but in the latter part of 1811, he formed one of the co-partnership of Reynolds, Wright & Co., composed of James B. Reynolds, David Wright, Edmund Sanxay, and Robert Close. Nor did the new firm long continue, and each partner again resumed business for himself. In 1817, Edmund lost his store by fire, but fortunately his goods were saved. Before many years his success was such, that he began to interest himself in public matters, and in 1829 he was made one of the members of the first Board of Trustees of the Incorporated High School of Newburgh, his co-trustees being William Wiley and

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James Belknap. In 1832, he established his business as a grocer in the very place on Water Street, where it has been carried on by three successive generations of his family, and the store property is still owned by one of his descendants. In the same year he became connected with the *Newburgh Whaling Company*, of which William Roe was President, and Aaron Belknap, Secretary. The company was formed to engage in whale-fishing in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and elsewhere, and to manufacture oil and spermaceti candles. In 1834 he was made one of its Board of Directors. In 1833 the Legislature of New York also incorporated the *North River Whaling Company*, and he was named in the charter as one of the incorporators along with John Forsythe, Alexander Falls, John Ledyard, James Halstead, John W. Knevals, John Phillips, and William C. Hasbrouck. But he did not long survive, and in 1835 came to his death.

He is buried in the cemetery connected with St. George's Church at Newburgh, where generally the members of the family are interred. With this church they were especially identified, and between them and Rev. John Brown, D.D., its rector for more than half a century, there existed the most cordial relations. With few exceptions, he married and buried them all. In conducting the funeral services of Lydia Belknap Sanxay, Edmund's widow, who died 7 December, 1870, he touch-

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ingly referred to their time-honored friendly relations, by quoting the following lines:

“Pass the few fleeting moments more,
And death the blessing shall restore,
Which death has snatched away.
For *me*, Thou wilt the summons send,
And give *me* back my parted friend,
In that eternal day.”

A local paper, referring to her death, said: “The funeral of Mrs. Edmund Sanxay yesterday afternoon was attended by a large number of relatives, and by many whose years were contemporaneous with hers. She was eighty-three years of age, and Dr. Brown who conducted the service was of the same number of years, while in the audience were many whose heads were silvered by over seventy winters. Dr. Brown made no funeral sermon, but briefly referred to her Christian character, and her usefulness when in active life.” He closed with the above lines. An oil portrait of this estimable old lady is in the possession of her granddaughter, Mrs. Whitehill.

A few words concerning Dr. Brown, with whom the lives of the members of this family were so intermingled, should have a place here. His history would practically be the history of St. George’s Church from the time of its reorganization in 1805. It was originally established in 1770, but the bitterness growing out of the Revolu-

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tionary War with Great Britain left it without minister, wardens or vestrymen. Early, after its reorganization, Dr. Brown, while holding only deacon's orders, conducted some of the services of this church. The erection of the present church edifice was begun in 1815, and it was consecrated by Bishop Hobart in 1819. It was in 1815 that Dr. Brown became its rector, and he continued in this office for sixty-nine years. During those years this remarkable man, besides proving himself to be an able ecclesiastic, showed himself also to be a public-spirited citizen, and he became a man of powerful influence in the community at large. He was selected to deliver the address to the Marquis de Lafayette, on the occasion of his visit to the Washington Headquarters, maintained at Newburgh.

Of the nine children of Edmund Sanxay (he rarely, if ever, wrote his name Edmund D.), seven survived him. Of the seven five married, three of them being sons. Charlotte, the eldest child, was married by Rev. Dr. Brown, 6 September, 1837, to Charles Sanford, but he lived less than a year thereafter. They had one child, Charles Edmund, and he died unmarried.

Edmund Smith Sanxay, the oldest of Edmund's surviving sons, married twice. His first wife was Eliza McIntyre, daughter of Mark McIntyre. By her he had two children, Eliza the younger dying in infancy. The elder, a son, Edmund by name, is still living. He resides

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at Newburgh, and is Treasurer of the Higginson Manufacturing Company there. This last named Edmund has married thrice. His first wife was Mary Eliza Roe, by whom he had a daughter Marie Antoinette, who lived to the age of fifteen years, and died, 1 October, 1880, at El Dorado, Kansas, while she was with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. David. A beautiful notice of her death appeared in the *Walnut Valley Times*, published at El Dorado. This same Edmund, by his second wife, Jane W. Milspaugh, has a son, William Belknap Sanxay, and he also resides at Newburgh. Edmund's present wife is Bessie R. Bishop, a native of Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

Edmund Smith Sanxay, for his second wife, married Cornelia E. Hoffman, by whom he had three children, Frederick Davenport, Charles Downing, and George Washington. Cornelia E. Hoffman was the daughter of Joseph Hoffman, one of the old settlers of Newburgh, and one of the trustees of the Glebe of St. George's Church. He was also one of the Building Committee, when repairs were made on the old church building, after the reorganization of the church society in 1805. Thomas Carscadden (of the same family, I believe, as the mother of Lydia Belknap) was also made one of this same committee, and at the same time he was also elected one of the vestrymen of the church.

Of the children of Edmund Smith Sanxay and Cornelia Hoffman, Frederick Davenport died unmarried at

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the age of twenty-six. He was a member of Company I, Ellis Guards, 71st Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and of Regan's Battery, New York State Volunteers. He was one of the three months volunteers, who entered the Government service at the beginning of the late civil war. Charles Downing also died unmarried. George Washington, the youngest of these sons, married, 26 October, 1879, Anna Augusta Corey, by whom he had four children, all of whom save one, including the father and mother, have passed away. Ethel Corey, a daughter, is the only one of the family now living.

Edmund Smith Sanxay was long in delicate health, and he was frequently compelled to visit the South, and he went even to Cuba, to secure the benefit of a more moderate climate, but he received no permanent benefit, and died before he reached his thirty-fourth birthday. He was highly respected and beloved for his amiable qualities, and a career of great usefulness was lost to his native city. Young as he was, he was made one of its trustees, the village form of government by trustees being retained until 1866, long after it had become a city of considerable size.

John Henry Hobart Sanxay, the next surviving son of Edmund, was born 18 November, 1819, at Newburgh. He was so named after Bishop Hobart, under whose tutelage Dr. Brown received his theological train-

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ing. On the 16th August, 1843, John H. H. Sanxay was married by Dr. Brown to Marie Antoinette Phillips, daughter of Thomas Phillips, Esq. He became the successor of his father Edmund in the business established on Water Street, which he continued up to the time of his death. He had a very beautiful and commodious home, situated at No. 6 Washington Place, on a high ridge or bluff which overlooked the Hudson River, and, from the rear portion, a beautiful panorama of that noble river, and the hills looking like mountains in the vista beyond, spread out before the view, and opened up a scene not easily forgotten. He was a genial and interesting man, but confined himself closely to business life, and eschewed everything like public station. He lived to a greater age than his brother Edmund Smith, but was nevertheless a young man when he died. He had three children, two of whom survived him, William Belknap, and a daughter, Marie Antoinette.

William Belknap Sanxay was only eighteen years of age when his father passed away, yet he immediately took control of, and personally managed, the large business left by his father. It was not in accordance with the wishes of his father, who had other plans for him, that he should enter this business life, but the death of the latter removed all opposition, and the son followed his own view of what was best. He managed the business successfully to the day of his death. He was born,

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12 November, 1844. On 13 March, 1872, he married Addie Coney, daughter of George H. Coney, Esq., of Philadelphia, being then twenty-eight years of age. By her he had two daughters, the younger of whom, Addie, still survives him, and resides at Newburgh with her father's sister, now Mrs. George W. Green. He died, 22 August, 1878, surviving his wife by about three years. An extended notice of his death appeared in the Newburgh papers, and an account of his career, as a member of one of its old families, was noted. He was known to the writer of this sketch as a man firm of purpose, sound in judgment, and gentle in bearing. There seemed to be not even a trace of asperity in his nature, and a word derogatory to others never passed his lips. If, as has been said, his friends were legion, he deserved them all. His sister, Marie Antoinette, still survives him. She married George W. Green, also of Newburgh. They have one son, William Sanxay Green, who was married, 5 October, 1898, to Maud Peters. They all reside in Newburgh.

Stephen Brown Sanxay was the next oldest son of the first Edmund. He married Rachel S. Post, daughter of Caleb and Mary Post. He had, as will be seen by reference to the tables, five children, four sons and one daughter, but none of the family now survive, save Edmund Davenport, born 4 February, 1851. He had been many years in Cuba, connected with the sugar

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business, but quite recently returned to the United States. He married, in Alaska, 24 July, 1897, Lulu Castledine Goodchild, daughter of Rev. R. G. Goodchild, of Philadelphia, but I am not advised that any children have as yet been born to them.

The youngest of the children of the first Edmund was Lydia White Sanxay, and she was born at Newburgh, 7 September, 1826. She married, 20 September, 1848, Joseph Henry Hoffman Chapman, who was born at Newburgh, 12 March, 1823. Mr. Chapman was son of Paddock Chapman and Mary Hoffman, sister of Cornelia Hoffman, who married Edmund Smith Sanxay. He was, therefore, grandson to Joseph Hoffman, to whom reference has already been made. His wife Lydia Sanxay, died 30 April, 1876, but Mr. Chapman survived her many years, and lived to be eighty-three years of age. His career was that of the all-round citizen, practical and useful everywhere. In the church he was active and helpful, abounding also in charity, while in all that related to good government, and the general welfare of the people, he gave his unceasing attention. Beside having the conduct of his own large business, he was trustee of the Newburgh Savings Bank, and one of the original trustees of the Washington Headquarters at Newburgh. For forty-seven years he was a vestryman in St. George's Episcopal Church. He was also deeply interested in the care of the dependent poor, and,

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down to the time of his death, he was a commissioner of the Newburgh City and Town House, formerly called the Alms House. He was always greatly interested in the civic affairs of Newburgh, and, from 1859 to 1863, he was one of the trustees in charge of its government.

In the Masonic order he was particularly active. He became a member of Newburgh Lodge No. 309 in 1853. When the movement was inaugurated to establish a new lodge, he was one of the petitioners for the consent of the Newburgh Lodge. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1854 in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8 of New York City. He became a charter member of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, from which body he was demitted 9 July, 1863, and he became a charter member of Highland Chapter No. 52, which was established in March, 1864. He was named in the charter of this Chapter to be first King. He was made a Royal and Select Master in King Solomon's Council No. 31 in January, 1869, and was elected Treasurer of the Council in the December following. The order of Knighthood was conferred upon him in Morton Commandery No. 4, New York City, in 1864, and he became a charter member of Hudson River Commandery No. 35 K.T., which was instituted in 1865. The same year he was elected its Treasurer, and served until 1874. It is said of him that he was a man of generous impulses, of a happy disposition, and he was honored and respected by all.

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Of the four children born to him and Lydia White Sanxay, only one, Maria Hoffman, is now living, and she is a widow. She married 27 April, 1870, Robert Whitehill, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but who came to this country with his parents in infancy. He seems to have been a mechanical genius, and he became an important factor in the development of the manufacturing industries of Newburgh. His interest in these industries, and his untiring activity, brought him an independent fortune, but he became broken in health, and is said to have died from overwork. He invented a machine for the sizing and dressing of cotton yarn. He mastered the intricacy of machinery used in steamships, and for a while he was in the service of the United States Navy, as an assistant engineer. For a number of years he was engaged, with his father as a partner, in the manufacture of his patent machinery. He was also interested in the Chadborn and Caldwell Manufacturing Company, which manufactured lawn-mowers. He had a fine residential establishment on Grand Street, the select residence avenue of the city, which was surrounded by beautiful lawns, and his stables were in keeping with the rest. He died 17 June, 1897, at the early age of forty years. He left a large family of children, as will be seen by reference to the genealogical tables, of whom four are now married.

The two remaining and younger sons of John

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Sanxay, viz., Frederic and Richard Davenport, in the year 1816, began business life together in New York, as manufacturers of pocket-books, but the enterprise soon ended, and each of them removed from the city.

Frederic, the elder, who was born 27 October, 1791, had the aggressive spirit of a pioneer, and in 1817 he crossed the Alleghany Mountains, and settled in Cincinnati, then a small city of about eight thousand people. Situated in Ohio, and on the great river by that name, which was then the great highway of communication between the East and West, and to the country tributary to the waters of the upper and lower Mississippi, including New Orleans, it became a great distributing point for trade, and was fast coming into prominence. Such a place, in a new country, usually brings together a splendid collection of enterprising and energetic men. Cincinnati was no exception to the rule. Here Frederic Sanxay formed the acquaintance of Ephraim Morgan, a gentleman of the Society of Friends, who became one of Cincinnati's most prominent and honorable citizens. Morgan was the senior member of a firm which established the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette*, then the leading newspaper of that city. It was the first daily newspaper published in the State of Ohio, and is believed to have been the first west of the Alleghany Mountains. It maintained its supremacy until recently, when its name was lost by merger with another paper. So much did

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Morgan carry conscience into his business, that, believing slavery to be morally wrong, and, differing from his co-owners as to the propriety of receiving for insertion in the paper advertisements for the return of fugitive slaves, he disposed of his interest in the paper, and severed all connection with it. He entered into copartnership with Frederic Sanxay, and they carried on the business of book publishers and manufacturers of blank books, at 131 Main Street, Cincinnati, under the firm name of Morgan and Sanxay. Theirs became the leading publishing house in the city. Cincinnati, in those days, practically supplied the whole western country with school books. In fact, its trade was great in all directions, and it became known as the "Queen City of the West." The business of the new firm was successful, and both partners in time retired with a comfortable competence. Mr. Morgan died in February, 1873, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, respected and lamented by all.

Frederic Sanxay in March, 1818, the year after his arrival in Cincinnati, married Mary Whipple, daughter of Preserved Whipple, Jr., and Elizabeth Hewes. She was born at Richmond, New Hampshire. Her father was the son of Preserved Whipple and Olive Ballou, sister of James Ballou, Jr., who was the grandfather of President Garfield. Elizabeth Hewes was the daughter of that intrepid spirit, George Roberts Twelves Hewes, whose restless energy was well suited to the part he

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played in 1773, as one of the "Tea Party" which threw overboard the tea from the ships in Boston harbor. He lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. There is a portrait of him, painted when he was ninety-three years of age, which was in the possession of the Bostonian Society of Boston.

Unfortunately, Mary Whipple lived but a few years after her marriage with Frederic Sanxay. Four children, the eldest of whom was only eight years of age, were left without a mother's care, and the care of them devolved upon the father, in which, however, he had the assistance of his wife's sister Olive. The zeal and watchfulness with which he guarded and directed them, they often made a theme for reminiscence in their later years. Fortunately, he lived to see them all happily married, and he spent his remaining days among them, after an early retirement from business life. But he remained chiefly with his oldest son, Theodore, with whom he passed his last days. He died in 1875 in the eighty-fourth year of his age, surviving his old partner, Mr. Morgan, just about two years. It can be truly said of him, that he was a man of strong personality, and of sterling character, and that he commanded the respect of all who knew him. He belonged at one time to the Masonic Order, and was a member of the Nova-Cæsaria-Harmony Lodge of Cincinnati.

Of the children of Frederic Sanxay, Theodore fol-

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lowed the precedent set by his father, and made a bound for the new West. He became one of the earlier settlers of Iowa, locating at Iowa City, then the territorial capital of what has now become the great commonwealth of the State of Iowa. There he met and married Hetty Perry, a native of Delaware, and there, with the exception of a few years' residence in Brooklyn, New York, he passed his days. He was prominent in business and banking circles in his adopted home, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of its people. This was especially exemplified during the late civil war. Though of a modest and retiring nature, and always avoiding that which would make him the object of public attention, he was selected by the business men in the community to supply a need for small change, caused by the retirement of the silver coin from circulation, which followed the suspension of specie payments upon the breaking out of that war. He gave his signature to notes for the payment of fractional parts of a dollar, printed on pasteboard, and of the same denominations as the retired silver coin, and these were readily accepted, and passed current in the locality, in lieu of silver, for the purposes of small change. Their use was continued until the government supplied the postal currency, which became a substitute for the retired silver. After retirement from active business, he passed his remaining days in the quiet of domestic life, amusing himself with the palette and the brush. For

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this sort of work he had had no special training, except in free-hand drawing, for which he had a natural aptitude, and in which he had had some practice in his youth. He died at the age of seventy-four years. An oil portrait of him is in the possession of the State Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City. The writer is now the only survivor of his immediate family. His other children were Henry, who died young, and James Perry, who married Clara Stone.

James Perry Sanxay, largely as a matter of circumstance, entered at first on a business life, as successor of his father, but he developed for everything like business, and all its activities, such an intense antipathy, as to render him almost morbid on the subject. He soon relinquished everything of that nature, and devoted himself to study. In this quiet pursuit he passed several years at New Haven, Connecticut, where he also attended lectures at Yale University. He continued his quiet studies for several years during a residence at Brooklyn, New York. He finally became interested in orange culture in Florida, where he frequently passed his winters, and it was upon his return from there to the North that he contracted a cold that took him to his death. He died 19 May, 1901, at Iowa City, Iowa, where he had continued to reside after his father's death, and where his widow, who survives him, still lives. In gentleness and refinement of character, I have seen but

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few men who were his equal, while in tenacity of purpose, in whatever he set about, he seemed absolutely inflexible.

Emily Sanxay, the eldest daughter, was married to Hiram K. Wells, at Cincinnati, by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, father of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the famous pulpit orator and pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Wells was a native of Manchester, Vermont. He was engaged in mercantile life at Madison, Indiana, then at Cleveland, Ohio, and again at Evansville, Indiana. They had several children, and passed their last days at Elmira, New York, which was also the residence of their daughter Emily, who married Mr. Edward W. Lawrence, publisher of the *Elmira Daily Advertiser*. Two sons, Howard and Henry, and a granddaughter, Elizabeth Winifred Lawrence, wife of Edward Allison Thompson, survive them. The granddaughter resides at Cleveland, Ohio. It was with Mr. and Mrs. Wells, his aunt and uncle, and at their beautiful home on Prospect Street, in Cleveland, that the writer of this book, prior to 1861, passed some pleasant years of his youth, while he was attending the Cleveland Institute, and otherwise preparing himself for college, before going to Western Reserve College and afterwards to Princeton University.

Charlotte Sanxay, Frederic's younger daughter, married James Calhoun, a prominent citizen of Cincin-

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nati. They continued to make their home in that city, and there several children were born to them. James Calhoun belonged to a family distinguished in American life. He was a brother of Rev. Howard Calhoun, a well-known missionary to Syria, whose contributions to the religious press in America were always full of interest. Some of the other members of his family were prominent in political life, and James himself was predisposed to a life of that sort. He was active in the affairs of Cincinnati, and was connected with its Library Association, one of the purposes of which was to provide a course of lectures, to be given during the winter months by distinguished men of the East. During one season they were compelled to rely upon home talent, and among those whose names appeared in the list of lecturers was that of James Calhoun himself. He died at Cincinnati, while his children were quite young, and he is buried there.

His sons, James, Jr., and Frederic Sanxay, entered the army. James, the elder son, married Margaret Custer, sister of Major-General Custer of the United States Army. He lost his life in 1876, in that memorable battle of the Little-Big-Horn River in Montana—a battle with the Indians—in which the General was also killed. Whitaker, in his "*Life of General Custer*," says: "Lieutenant James Calhoun of the Seventh Cavalry was the husband of Custer's only sister. He was Custer's dear-

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“est of all friends on earth. He was the bravest and
“gentlest of men, with the face and form of an Apollo,
“bright fair hair and dark eyes, a man whom a lady who
“knew him well describes as ‘the handsomest man I ever
“saw.’ He was a gentleman’s son, with all the educa-
“tion of a gentleman, and yet he had not hesitated to en-
“list as a private soldier in the regular army, and he actu-
“ally worked his way up, refined and sensitive as he was
“* * * to a well earned commission. * * * He was
“remarkably quiet and reserved in demeanor, but he had
“beneath his calm dignity * * * the most lofty aspi-
“rations. Too young to have gained distinction in the
“Civil War, he yet hoped to gain it by unwavering fidel-
“ity to duty. * * * Such was the bright, brave youth
“Custer told to stay behind and be killed, so that the day
“might be saved. Did Calhoun murmur—did he ques-
“tion the order? Not a murmur came from the one, and
“the other showed by his first sacrifice that he placed the
“country above all earth-loves. ‘The country needs, I
“give her a man who will do his duty to the death. I
“give them my first-born brother. I leave my best loved
“sister a widow, so that the day may be saved. Fare-
“well.’ Well did Calhoun redeem that trust. He died
“like a hero.” His brother, Frederic Sanxay Calhoun,
also entered the army, and died 20 March, 1904. His
sister Charlotte also married in the army, her husband
being Maj. Myles Moylan, now retired. They live at

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San Diego, California. Mary, the younger sister, married John J. Collins, a lawyer, and they reside at Springfield, Missouri.

Henry Campbell Sanxay, the youngest son of Frederic, made his home at Madison, Indiana, a small city situated on the Ohio River below Cincinnati, which at one time it was ambitious to rival. Here he was twice married; first, to Ann Elizabeth Park, and, second, to Sally Park Stringfellow. By his first wife he had six children, none of whom are now living. They all died in comparative youth, except Helen, who lived to the age of thirty-eight years, long enough to exemplify the beauty of her character, and the recital of her virtues would fill a volume. By his second wife he had four children, all of whom still survive him. In his earlier life he entered upon a business career, but neither by taste nor by training was the occupation congenial. He was of an impressionable nature, and delighted in books. He had a good knowledge of Latin and French, and the trend of his life was towards the scholarly and the reflective. He was fond of nature and country life, and got as near to both as he could. He established a beautiful residence place called "*Ravenswood*." It was situated outside of Madison, and on an eminence which overlooked the city. Here he went into grape culture. His vineyards, which were extensive, embraced many varieties of the choicest grapes. Though naturally quiet

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and retiring, and shrinking from anything like notoriety, he had social qualities of a high order. He was gifted in conversation, and delighted to entertain men of prominence who came to Madison. He always had the visiting bishops and clergymen at Ravenswood. He was a devout churchman, and for years, and down to the time of his death, he filled the office of warden or vestryman in the Episcopal church. To show the splendid heartiness of his impressionable nature, I am constrained to mention a circumstance which occurred when his last child was born. She was his tenth child, and the fourth by his second wife, and she "only a girl," if we accept her own way of phrasing it, yet, when she came he was so rejoiced, that he went to town and ordered a banquet at the hotel, and invited his friends to rejoice with him, and toasts were drank in his own wine to mother and child. This child was Olive, and though she has been afflicted from an early age with the infirmity of deafness, she has inherited her father's love of poetry and art, and many of her own poems and other compositions have found their way into the public prints and magazines, and, were I speaking of the living, I should be glad to speak of her. And yet I will not refrain from mentioning that, not longer ago than during the last summer (1907), at the laying of the corner-stone of the Indiana State School for the Deaf by the Governor of the State, at Indianapolis, she, by invitation, presented a poem ap-

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propriate to the occasion, entitled "*The Dream and the Deed*," which was read by the superintendent of the school. Her eldest sister, Lucy Agnes, married Robert Craighead Browning, and they reside in the city of Indianapolis. Sally, the other sister, married George S. Cowlam of Chicago, and they now have a home near Madison. The other surviving child, a son, resided at San Francisco, California, and unfortunately was there during the recent earthquake disaster. Henry Campbell Sanxay died 8 May, 1888, and a beautiful window, in the Episcopal church at Madison, the gift of the Sunday-school of which he was Superintendent for many years, stands as a memorial to him, and shows the esteem in which he was held.

Richard Davenport Sanxay, John Sanxay's youngest surviving son, left New York at about the same time as his older brother Frederic, and went to Richmond, Virginia. Here, 3 September, 1818, he was married by Bishop Moore of that state to Emily Tabitha Gordon, daughter of Alexander George Gordon and Mary Morris, a niece of Robert Morris, the distinguished financier, and one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. After marriage Richmond still remained his home, and here he brought up his large family of children. He became prominent in the local affairs of the city, and held the offices of Alderman and Justice of the Peace, highly regarded as positions of honor in

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those days. He was also an active or honorary member of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the exclusive and petted military organization of that city. He mounted high in Masonic honors, and was at one time Grand Tiler of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. There is a photograph of him, taken in the regalia that was presented to him for something that he accomplished in the craft. He was a man of high social qualities, and noted for his courtly manners. He took a great interest in his family history, about which he was once in correspondence with Sir Edmund Antrobus of England. Unfortunately many records containing information obtained by him, and records made with regard to his own family, were destroyed by fire. His regular business combined that of a dealer in, and manufacturer of, books and blank books, and in some of the old record books of Surry County, Virginia, manufactured at his establishment, may be seen the imprints of his business plate. He died at Richmond, 1 January, 1870, at the age of about seventy-six years. His branch of the Sanxay family, though the most prolific of all, has not thereby extended the family name. Of his ten children only four were sons, and of the four sons only one, Richard, grew to manhood and married, and he has only one child living, a daughter, Anna.

For the most part the descendants of Richard Davenport Sanxay come down under the name of Gil-

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liam, through his daughter Charlotte Isabella Sanxay, who married Robert Gilliam at Richmond, 29 October, 1839. Robert Gilliam was the son of John Gilliam and Hannah Sampson, of Perth, Scotland. He was elected Clerk of Prince George County, Virginia, in 1823, and continued to hold that office, by repeated elections, for more than thirty years. He afterwards became an Auditor in the Treasury of the Confederate States of America, the name under which the Southern people had constituted their government during the late civil war. He also entered the Confederate Army, and belonged to the Third Virginia Regiment, which for the most part did duty as a home-guard. At the close of the war he was again prevailed upon to accept his old office of County Clerk, and he continued to hold it until the law providing for the "*iron-clad oath*," as it was called, went into effect, which made it requisite for him to swear that he had never taken up arms against the United States. This, of course, made him ineligible for further service in that office.

It may be here observed that Virginia, though far to the north for a Southern State, was almost wholly Southern in feeling, and when the civil war broke out, no state seemed more ardent for the Southern cause, and to that cause Virginia was finally committed. As affecting the material prosperity of her people, this decision was most disastrous, for it made Virginia the scene of

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the actual conflict of arms, and her territory was laid waste; moreover, her people went to the point of impoverishment, and spent almost their last dollar, in support of the cause for which they fought. Richard Davenport Sanxay remained a Union man as long as the position of Virginia in the crisis remained open, but when Virginia passed the ordinance of secession, he took sides with his state, and he and his family remained loyal to the spirit of the Southern people.

We shall see later on that Robert Gilliam, above mentioned, was not the only one to enlist in the Southern Army. Eliza Maria Sanxay, the third daughter of Richard Davenport, married Lewis Gordon Keith, of the United States Navy, who died in 1846, long before the war began, but Richard S. Sanxay, who had just married Ann Elizabeth Wilkinson at Richmond on the 12th December, 1860, was prompt to enter the Confederate military service. Of the other children of Richard Davenport Sanxay, Emily Gordon married Robert Henry Batte, and she is now a widow, living at Richmond, Virginia. The Batte family was originally from the County of York in England. It is mentioned in the "*Visitation of York*" in 1666. The family seat was Okewell Hall. The records show that two members of this family settled in Virginia as early as 1660, making it one of the very old families of that commonwealth. One of them, Captain Batte, was sent on several expe-

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ditions to treat with the Indians, and several resolutions in relation to him were adopted by the House of Burgesses. Sophia Gordon Taylor Sanxay, another daughter of Richard Davenport, married Adolph Gohmert, and she is also a widow, and resides at San Antonio, Texas.

Of the Gilliam-Sanxays, the most of them are still living, as will be seen by reference to the genealogical tables. Mary Epps Gilliam, the oldest child of Charlotte Isabella Sanxay, married William David Porter, Jr., the eldest son of Commodore William D. Porter of the United States Navy. The son was also connected with the United States Navy at the outbreak of the war, but he left that service to join the Confederate Army. He served for a time with the Rockbridge Artillery. He was also engaged in the battles about Richmond, and served as courier for General Robert E. Lee, the head of the Southern Army. In 1862, he entered the Confederate Navy. He was on the Confederate steamship "*Patrick Henry*," which assisted in the famous battle between the "*Merrimac*" and the "*Monitor*." Afterwards he was transferred to the James River Squadron of Ironclads. He died in the year 1902, leaving three children, all of whom have married and have children of their own, as will be seen by the tables.

Lucy Skelton Gilliam, in 1865, married George W. Tennent, who had been an assistant engineer in the

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United States Navy. He, too, in his youthful ardor, resigned and entered the Confederate service, and before the close of the war attained the rank of Chief Engineer in that service. After the war he went to the City of Mexico, where he and his wife now make their home.

Robert Gilliam, Jr., at the beginning of the war was only thirteen years of age, but when he reached the age of seventeen he also entered the Confederate service, enlisting in a company of the Third Virginia Regiment, which, as stated, served for the most part as a home guard at Richmond. He was a Lieutenant in Company G. At the same time he also served as a clerk in the Confederate States Treasury Department located at Richmond, which city, it will be recalled, was constituted the capital of the Confederate States, and the seat of its *de facto* government. He was with his regiment in the battle which checked the celebrated Dahlgren raid on Richmond, led by Colonel Dahlgren, son of the Admiral, in which the Colonel was killed. He afterwards went with his regiment into the regular service. At the close of the war, and while Virginia was still under the military rule of the United States, Robert was first made Deputy Clerk, and then Clerk, of Prince George County, the office his father had held before him, he being allowed to take the iron-clad oath in a modified form, on account of his youth while in the Confederate

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service. He continued in that office until 1874, when he was admitted to practice at the bar of Virginia. He did not, however, remain in practice, but accepted the office of Clerk of the Court at Petersburg, which he still holds. He married 29 April, 1879, at St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Mary Love Bragg, daughter of the late Governor and United States Senator, Thomas Bragg of North Carolina. She was born at the Governor's Mansion at Raleigh, the State capital, during her father's term as Governor; but the home of her mother, Isabella Margaret Cuthbert, had formerly been at Petersburg, and after the Governor's death the family returned there to live. Here Robert and his wife are still living, and they have a large family of children, the eldest of whom is married, and also lives at Petersburg.

But the distinction of having a large family belongs to his brother, Richard Davenport Gilliam, his junior by eight years. In 1904, when only forty-nine years of age, thirteen children had been born to him, all of whom are now living save two. This Mr. Gilliam is also a lawyer, and resides at Petersburg. It is due to him that I should acknowledge his very kind and valuable services in securing for me much of the information and data, relating to the southern branch of the Sanxay family, which has been embodied in this work, and its genealogy as given was very largely furnished by him.

Between Robert and Richard Davenport Gilliam, in

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the order of birth, comes their sister Eliza. She married, at Prince George Court House, Virginia, 16 November, 1865, Robert Carter Braxton. He had just passed his majority when the war broke out, and he entered the Confederate service and became a Lieutenant. For a time he was in command of the famous "*Castle Thunder*," a military prison, at Richmond. He died 13 March, 1890. Besides his widow, six of his nine children still survive him. Lieutenant Braxton came from a Virginia family of considerable distinction. One of its most conspicuous members was Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the compatriot of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and other patriots of those days. He was, however, a representative of the aristocratic party in Virginia, and his views, especially as he expressed them in the Convention held in that state in 1776, gave considerable offence to his more radical brethren. He was born of wealthy parents, and educated at the College of William and Mary. He was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1761 to 1771. He took an active part in the disputes with the royal governors, and he was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 and 1776. Three of the children of Robert Carter Braxton have married, but, so far as I am advised, only one of them thus far has issue. Three other children of Charlotte Isabella Sanxay and Robert Gilliam, viz., Emily Anna, John, and Charles Macalester, have mar-

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ried, but the members of these families have all remained strictly in private life.

The descendants of Richard Davenport Sanxay have been considerable in number, and many of them are now living, but they are greatly scattered, as, by reference to the genealogical tables, will readily appear. These tables show their marriages, the names of their children, and very largely where they now reside.

With the foregoing presentation—incomplete, I fully appreciate—my *résumé* of the family history must close. It has often been to me the occasion of regret, that the preparation of some suitable record has been so long neglected. I have only assumed the task of preparing this memorial record, because the time and the way seemed to open themselves to me, though I would have been glad if it could have fallen to some other lot. Even the purpose to do this much, I must confess, has been a growth, and not, from the inception of the idea, a fixed determination. My first thought was to present a simple genealogy, without explanation or comment, leaving it entirely for future determination whether I would ever undertake anything like a full and complete history. But something more than a skeleton genealogy seemed to be desirable, and I found I could hardly present a record less in detail, than is here presented, that would give an adequate idea of the family history. While far from complete, it is much more co-

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pious than I had intended, even when I began to write it. From the mass of material I have collected, including many documents and extensive memoranda, I have embodied such facts as to the persons individually treated, and their environment, as would, with the fewest details, give some proper idea of the family and its history, and I trust the result may not be without some degree of satisfaction and pleasure to those who are directly concerned. It is not supposed that such a work will be of interest to others, and it has not been prepared with a thought of others. It has been prepared primarily for the American branch of the family, and, in matter and in form, the endeavor has been made to render it acceptable to them, though I hope it may not thereby be less acceptable to those on the other side of the water. To render details clear to them, statements are sometimes made which to the American reader may seem superfluous.

The undertaking has not been without its pleasurable side. An ancestry made up of those who have stood for high principle, and who have been ready to sacrifice all earthly comfort, and even life, for what was sincerely believed to be right, is a heritage of priceless value. No other lineage, however crowned with the insignia of earthly greatness, can be more truly honorable. To present the record of such an ancestry cannot be otherwise than pleasurable, and it is to be hoped that it may not be

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lost to the generations yet to come. They are entitled to the full measure of its stimulus in the endeavor to lead honorable and useful lives.

It is unfortunate that so few of the descendants of the old Huguenot refugee now living are in the male line, for it lessens the chances of the perpetuation of his name; but if, for want of such descendants, this old patronymic should ever default, perhaps some of those who, while of his line, no longer bear his name, may be moved to take it up again by adoption, and send it on to a new career, or it might be made to accompany the immediate patronymic of the one so adopting it. At any rate it is to be hoped that, in the future, even more than in the past, those of his descendants, not bearing his name, who may become blessed with the splendid privilege of naming their children, may not forget that old Huguenot patronymic to which they are entitled by ancestral right, and, on all proper occasions, give it a place among the baptismal names of their children. Nothing could be more appropriate, even apart from ancestral considerations, for the world has presented no finer type of heroic manhood than is to be found among the Huguenots of France. Thus the old Sanxay name may be in a measure preserved. The precedent for this has already been established. Let us hope that it will be often repeated.

I will refer to a single incident, and then I am done.

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At London, on the fourth day of July in each year, the Americans in England hold, what they consider, their greatest social function. It is given in commemoration of American Independence, and it takes the form of a banquet, at which the American Ambassador to Great Britain holds the place of honor. Our English cousins, including those of the highest distinction in church and state, gladly grace those occasions with their presence, and commingle their good fellowship and oratory with that of representative Americans, who, by reason of domicile or sojourn in England, are enabled to be present and take part in that commemorative festival.

It will certainly be a matter of pleasurable contemplation by the descendants of the old refugee in America—it being now more than one hundred and thirty years since their ancestor left England and came to America, during which time the descendants of the refugee in the two countries have known little of each other—when they realize that the two branches have at last been brought in touch with each other, and that this desirable consummation, while occurring at a place so distinctively English as London, was yet on an occasion so distinctively American as the one intended to commemorate the most important event in American history. Yet so it was, that, in London, on the fourth day of July, 1905, Mr. Edward Curtis Sanxay of the American branch, with Rev. Canon A. H. Sanxay Barwell of the English

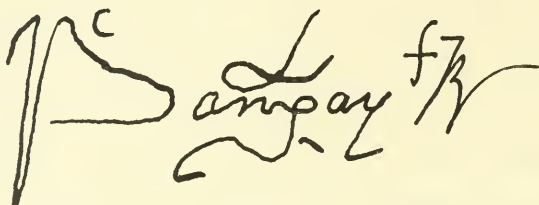
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branch as his guest, sat down at the great memorial banquet aforesaid. And from our point of view, marking as the occasion did the desirable consummation above mentioned, how delightfully opportune it was that Mr. Barwell should have been the recipient of one of its distinctions, he having been selected for the honor of pronouncing the Invocation of Grace, as the great company there assembled sat down to put that banquet into history.

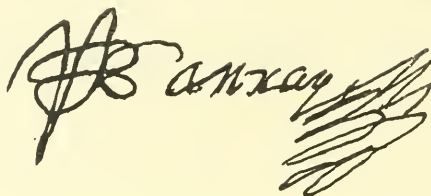
THEO. F. SANXAY.

NEW YORK, 30 September, 1907.

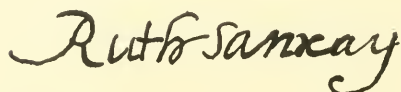
OLD SANXAY SIGNATURES



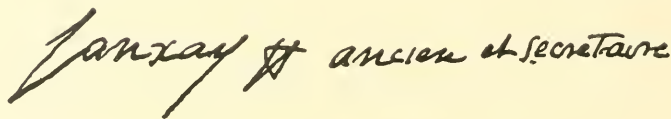
PIERRE SANXAY, PASTOR AT SAINTES, 1571



PIERRE SANXAY, SIEUR DES BLANCHARDERES, AVOCAT, 1665



RUTH SANXAY, WIFE OF DANIEL MECHINET, 1668

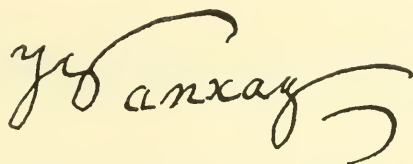


PIERRE SANXAY, DOCTEUR EN MÉDECINE, SAINTES, 1673

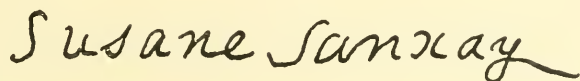
OLD SANXAY SIGNATURES

A handwritten signature in black ink. The first part is a large, stylized monogram that appears to be 'PS', with the 'S' having a long vertical descender. To the right of the monogram, the word 'Sanxay' is written in a cursive script, followed by a large, sweeping flourish that ends in a hook.

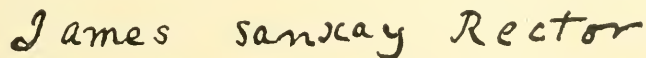
PIERRE SANXAY, "MARCHAND," SAINTES, 1615

A handwritten signature in black ink. It begins with a large, ornate initial 'J' that has a long, curved flourish extending upwards and to the right. The word 'Sanxay' follows in a cursive script, ending with a large, sweeping flourish that curves under the word.

JOSUÉ SANXAY, SIEUR DE LA BESNE, 1665

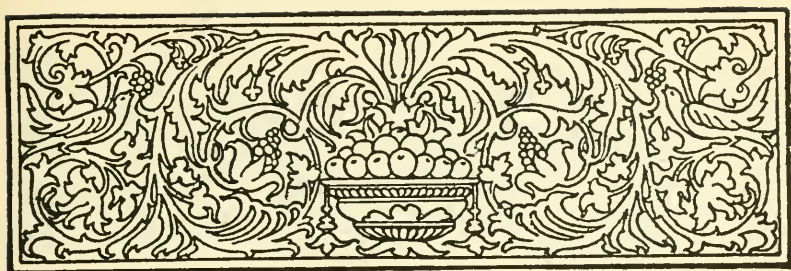
A handwritten signature in black ink. The word 'Susane' is written in a cursive script, followed by 'Sanxay' in a similar script. The signature ends with a long, sweeping flourish that extends to the right.

SUSANNE SANXAY, WIFE OF NOBLE MAN JEAN RABOTEAU, 1696

A handwritten signature in black ink. The words 'James Sanxay Rector' are written in a cursive script. 'James' and 'Sanxay' are written in a more formal, slightly upright cursive, while 'Rector' is written in a more flowing, slanted cursive.

REV. JAMES SANXAY, RECTOR OF TETCOTT, ENGLAND, 1732-1768

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SANXAY FAMILY IN FRANCE

(1)

PIERRE SANXAY, a prominent citizen of Saintes (Saintonge), France, was probably born not far from the year 1530. He became a "maître apothicaire," and afterwards "*ministre de La Parole de Dieu*" in the Reformed Church at that place. He was an intimate friend of Bernard Palissy, the philosopher, reformer, and artist in pottery, and wrote the introductory verses to the work of the latter, entitled "*Recepte véritable par laquelle tous les hommes de la France pourront apprendre à multiplier et augmenter leurs thrésors*," which was published in 1563. His pastorate at Saintes extended from the year 1570 to 1576, the latter being the year of his death. His wife, Jacquette Goy, belonged to a family highly respected at Saintes, and distinguished for the mayors and aldermen it furnished that city.

Their children (as far as known) were:

- 1 Suzanne Sanxay, bap. by Pastor Yves Rouspeau of Pons (and Saujon), about the year 1600.

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- 2 Marie Sanxay, b. 16 October, 1570, bap. 22 October, 1570, by Pastor Michael Huchet; *Godfather*, François Sanxay "apothicaire"; *Godmother*, Marie Goy, his wife.
- 3 Pierre Sanxay, "marchand" (*continued 5*).
- 4 Marye Sanxay, b. 24 June, 1572, bap. 29 June, 1572, by Pastor La Vallée; G. F., Jacques Blanc, "conseiller au siège à Saintes"; G. M., Marguerite d'Aguesseau, "dame de Gons."

(2)

A SUZANNE SANXAY (*possibly the Suzanne above mentioned, but there is no proof*), was married to Jehan Collet, "marchand."

Their children (as far as known) were:

- 1 ——— Collet, b. 28 February, 1619, bap. by Pastor Patru, 3 March, 1619; G. F., François Sanxay, "Hôte du Mortier D'Or"; G. M., Anne Collineau, wife of Daniel Collet, "docteur en médecine."
- 2 Pierre Collet, b. 20 December, 1621, bap. by Pastor Hoc of Jouzac; G. F., Pierre Sanxay, "marchand"; G. M., Anne Boureau, wife of Jehan Sanxay.
- 3 Daniel Collet, b. 24 November, 1624, bap. 5 December, 1624, by Pastor Rossel; G. F., Daniel Frénard, "marchand"; G. M., Marie Roussel.

(3)

Another SUZANNE SANXAY was married at Saintes, 6 January, 1618, by Pastor Rossel, to Pierre Desamonds, "avocat au Parlement de Bordeaux." *Their children, if any, not known.*

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(4)

A MARIE SANXAY (*possibly that of No. 1, sub. 4 above mentioned, but there is no proof*) married a Mr. Mélon (*possibly Pierre*), who died prior to 1614. (*See No. 16, sub. 7.*) *Their children, if any, not known.*

(5)

PIERRE SANXAY, "marchand" (*see 1, sub. 3*), born prior to 1575, and died circa 1640; lived at Saintes, and married Anne Brung (or Brun), daughter of Jacob Brung, and sister of Marie Brung.

Their children:

- 1 Anne Sanxay, b. 22 October, 1602, bap. 27 October, 1602; G. F., Jacob Brung, "marchand"; G. M., Jacquette Goy, her paternal grandmother.
- 2 Marie Sanxay, b. 30 April, 1604, bap. 2 May, 1604; G. F., Samuel Sanxay, "docteur en médecine"; G. M., Marie Brung.
- 3 Pierre Sanxay, b. 8 October, 1605 (*con. 6*).
- 4 Daniel Sanxay, b. 5 July, 1611, bap. by Pastor Pettit, 6 July, 1611; G. F., Daniel Collet, "docteur en médecine," G. M., Marthe Martineau.
- 5 Pierre Sanxay, b. 1 February, 1613, bap. 4 February, 1613; G. F., Pierre Mélon; G. M., Suzanne Sanxay.
- 6 Josué Sanxay, b. 27 August, 1614 (*con. 7*).
- 7 Marie Sanxay, b. 3 September, 1617, bap. in the church at Xainctes, 3 September, 1617, by Pastor Rossel; G. F., Pierre Taumur, "maître chirurgien"; G. M., Marie Helli-ret, wife of Samuel Veirel, "maître apothicaire" of Saintes.
- 8 Théophile Sanxay, b. 29 April, 1619, bap. 2 May, 1619, by Pastor Rossel; G. F., Maître Vincent Machais, "juge sénéchal de Rioux"; G. M., Marie Thibaud.

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- 9 Jacques Sanxay, b. 25 February, 1621, bap. last Sunday of the month in the church at Xainctes by Pastor Rossel; G. F., Jacques Du Bouschet, "avocat en la Cour"; G. M., Anne Badife, widow of Isaac Rongeaud, also "avocat."

(6)

PIERRE SANXAY (*see 5, sub. 3*), "noble homme," "sieur des Blanchardières," "avocat au Parlement de Paris," born 8 October, 1605, bap. 23 October, 1605; G. F., François Robelin, "maître apothicaire de Pons"; G. M., Suzanne Meschinet, wife of Paul Estor, "échevin de Saintes"; lived at Taillebourg, and died before 1676; married 23 October, 1645, Anne Pichon,* dau. of Jacques Pichon, born ———, ———, died circa 1674.

Their children, exact order of birth not known.

- 1 Jean Sanxay, "sieur des Blanchardières," b. circa 1646, died circa 1688; captain in French Navy; lived at Taillebourg.
- 2 Suzanne Sanxay, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———, (con. 8).
- 3 Pierre Sanxay (con. 9).
- 4 Françoise Sanxay (con. 10).

* Jean Pichon was mayor of Saintes in 1652.

(7)

JOSUE SANXAY (*see 5, sub. 6*), "honorable homme," "sieur de la Besne," "marchand," "fermier-général du comté de Taillebourg," born, 27 August, 1614, bap. 28 August, 1614, by Pastor Petit; G. F., Josué Raboteau, "procureur"; G. M., Marie Goy, wife of Jehan Rénaud,

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"greffier"; lived at Taillebourg and died about 1670; married ———, ———, Marie Vivier, dau. of Jehan Vivier, "avocat au Parlement de Bordeaux" and Jehanne Soulard; born 23 August, 1621, and died after 1672.

Their known children:

- 1 Ruth Sanxay, b. ———, ———, d. before 1692 (*con. 11*).

(8)

SUZANNE SANXAY (*see 6, sub. 2*), b. ———, ———, bap. ———, ———, living at Taillebourg as late as 1694; married Jean Raboteau, "noble homme," "marchand," "échevin de Saintes," known to have lived as late as 1693. *Children, if any, not known.*

(9)

PIERRE SANXAY (*see 6, sub. 3*), "sieur du Maine-Blanc" and "sieur des Manus-fiefs," "marchand," born ———, ———, bap. ———, ———; living at Taillebourg as late as 1693; married, 28 June, 1673, Anne Naveau, brother of Pierre Naveau (marriage registered at Saint-Jean D'Angely). *Children, if any, not known.*

(10)

FRANCOISE SANXAY (*see 6, sub. 4*), born, ———, ———, bap. ———, ———, known to have been living at Taillebourg as late as 1699, married Jean Favreau "sieur

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

de Touchéreau," who died prior to 1693. *Children, if any, not known.*

(11)

RUTH SANXAY (*see* 7, *sub. 1*), born ———, ———, bap. ———, ———, married 6 May, 1668, Daniel Meschinet, "sieur du Pontreau," "avocat" (marriage contract dated above date), son of "noble homme," Etienne Meschinet, "sieur du Perchaud," and Rebecca Girard. He was a nephew of Pastor Rivet of Taillebourg, who married Marie Meschinet.

Their known children.

- 1 Daniel Meschinet, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.
- 2 Etienne Meschinet, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.

(12)

A ——— SANXAY, "marchand," residing at Taillebourg, was the father of Rev. Jacques Sanxay, refugee to England in 1685 (*see* 1, *page 149*). He had, so far as is known, four children, whose names, except as to one son, are known, and are given below. The Christian name of this "marchand" is not known, and it cannot therefore be stated whether Josué Sanxay (*see* 7), who was a "marchand" and resided at Taillebourg and who comes the right time to be Jacques' father, was his father or not. There is no room to doubt there was a relationship. Moreover, Josué died at the time that the record left by Rev. James Sanxay (*see page 40*), indicates that

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Jacques' father died. The witnesses to the marriage contract of Josué's known daughter Ruth, made in 1668, include the names of Anne and Marie Sanxay, known to have been the names of Jacques' sisters. But among the nine Sanxays, who witnessed that contract, none bear the name Jacques. The James Sanxay record indicates that Jacques, at the time of the marriage, was in London.

The known children of the "marchand" are (order of birth not altogether known), as follows:

- 1 Marie, b. circa 1645, d. 13 January, 1685, buried at Ton-nay-Boutonne (near Taillebourg).
- 2 A son (name not known), b. ———, ———, d. before 1670.
- 3 Jacques Sanxay, b. ———, ———, d. circa 1693 (*con. page 149*).
- 4 Anne Sanxay, b. circa 1651, d. 12 November, 1681 (*con. 13*).

(13)

ANNE SANXAY (*see 12, sub. 4*), born circa 1651, died 12 November, 1681, married, 14 June, 1671, at Moëze, Josué Pouillou, "marchand," and "ancien" in the church at Moëze, b. ———, ———, d. circa 1704.

Their children:

- 1 Anne Pouillou, b. in 1672, d. in 1676.
- 2 Josué Pouillou, b. in 1676, d. in ———.
- 3 Daniel Pouillou, b. in 1678, d. in ———.
- 4 Samuel Pouillou, b. in 1679, d. in 1682.

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(14)

FRANCOIS SANXAY (*see page 27*), "maitre apothicaire" at Saintes, must have been born prior to 1550. He married his wife, Marie du Pourtault, not far from 1570. He is known to have been living as late as 1618.

The following are known to have been their children:

- 1 Daniel Sanxay, b. — — — —, — —, bap. 29 February, 1574; G. F., Bertrand Du Pourtault; G. M., Louise Du Pourtault, wife of Charles Arnaud, "maitre chirurgien" (*see 15*).
- 2 Jehan Sanxay, b. — — — —, — —, bap. 3 November, 1577 (*con. 16*).
- 3 Jehanne Sanxay, b. 8 October, 1577, bap. 9 October, 1577; G. F., Jacques Roux, "marchand"; G. M., Jehanne Vigaud, wife of Françoise Ruleau (*see 17*).
- 4 Marie Sanxay, b. 8 October, 1577, bap. 9 October, 1577; G. F., Samuel Veyrel, "maitre apothicaire"; G. M., Jacqueline Goy, widow of Pastor Pierre Sanxay (*see 18*).
- 5 Marye Sanxay, b. — — — —, — —, bap. 21 January, 1584 (*see 19*).

(15)

A DANIEL SANXAY (*possibly the Daniel mentioned above in No. 14, sub. 1, but there is no proof*), "archer des gardes du corps du roy," married Esther Allaire.

Their children:

- 1 Marie Sanxay, b. — — — —, — —, bap. 9 July, 1607; G. F., Pierre Sanxay, "marchand"; G. M., Marie Gonauld, wife of Zacharie Ardouyn.

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(16)

JEHAN SANXAY (*see 14, sub. 2*), "maître apothicaire," born — — —, — — —, bap. 3 November, 1577, at Château de Bussac, near Saintes; G. F., François Roulaud "maître apothicaire"; G. M., Jehanne Sanxay of Archiac (near Saintes); died before 1630; married Anne Boureau, dau. of Pierre Boureau.

Their children:

- 1 Jean Sanxay b. — February, 1603, bap. — February, 1603; G. F., François Sanxay, his paternal grandfather; G. M., Marie — — —, wife of Pierre Boureau (probably his maternal grandmother).
- 2 Marie Sanxay, b. — January, 1604, bap. — January, 1604 (*con. 20*).
- 3 Suzanne Sanxay, b. 20 January, 1606, bap. 26 January, 1606, by Pastor Petit; G. F., Zacharie Boureau; G. M., Suzanne Gaillon.
- 4 Sara Sanxay, b. 2 January, 1610, bap. 4 January, 1610, by Pastor Petit; G. F., Daniel Colet "docteur en médecine"; G. M., Sara Mélon.
- 5 Daniel Sanxay, b. 8 January, 1611, bap. 30 January, 1611; G. F., Daniel Sanxay; G. M., Marie Mélon, wife of Maître Beaune, "enquêteur au siège présidial de Saintes."
- 6 Pierre Sanxay, b. 25 September, 1613, bap. 27 September, 1613; G. F., Pierre Taumur, "maître chirurgien"; G. M., Anne Bertrand.
- 7 Anne Sanxay, b. 20 September, 1614, bap. 21 September, 1614; G. F., Pierre Fourestier, "seigneur de Préquillac"; G. M., Marie Sanxay, widow of Pierre Mélon.
- 8 Marthe Sanxay, b. 13 May, 1618, bap. 17 May, 1618, by Pastor Rossel; G. F., Monsieur Fouchier, "avocat"; G. M., Marthe du Pourtau of La Rochelle.
- 9 Nathaniel Sanxay, b. 7 August, 1619, bap. 11 August, 1619, by Pastor Rossel; G. F., Nathaniel Chasseloup, "procureur

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- au siège présidial de Saintes"; G. M., Anne Brung, wife of Pierre Sanxay, "marchand."
- 10 Jacques Sanxay, b. 1 September, 1621, bap. 2 September, 1621, by Pastor Clave of St. Fort and Montagne; G. F., Jacques Chalmot, "ministre de l'église de St. Seurin d'Uzet"; G. M., Jeanne Ruchault.

(17)

A JEHANNE SANXAY (*possibly the one mentioned in 14, sub. 3, but there is no proof*), married Savarit Tabois, "marchand."

Their children:

- 1 Pierre Tabois, b. 15 May, 1601, bap. 20 May, 1601; G. F., Pierre Sanxay, "marchand"; G. M., Marie Sanxay, dau. of François Sanxay, "Hôte du Mortier D'Or."
- 2 Daniel Tabois, b. 27 August, 1602, bap. 1 September, 1602; G. F., François Sanxay; G. M., Suzanne Chaillou, wife of Hélié Roussel.
- 3 Daniel Tabois, b. 11 October, 1603, bap. 12 October, 1603; G. F., Daniel Sanxay; G. M., Elizabeth Boibilland, dau. of François Boibilland, "procureur."
- 4 Josué Tabois, b. 6 December, 1613, bap. 15 December, 1613; G. F., Josué Raboteau; G. M., Suzanne Tallais.

(18)

A MARIE SANXAY (*possibly the one mentioned in 14, sub. 4, but there is no proof*), married ——— Taboys.

Their known children:

- 1 Samuel Taboys, b. — April, —, bap. 23 April, —, by Pastor Bonnet; G. F., Samuel Sanxay, "docteur en médecine"; G. M., Anne Boureau, wife of Jehan Sanxay.

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(19)

MARYE SANXAY (*probably the one mentioned in 14, sub. 5*), b. ———, ———, bap. 21 January, 1584, by Pastor Bonnet; G. F., François Boybilland, "procureur"; G. M., Louyse Garnier, wife of Charles Giraud, "avocat au siège présidial de Saintes;" married Pierre La Vaurie, "procureur fiscal de St. Seurin d'Uzet."

Their known children:

- 1 Daniel La Vaurie, b. 19 March, 1618, bap. 22 March, 1618, by Pastor Patru; G. F., François Sanxay, his grandfather; G. M., Jacquette Condreau, wife of Pierre Fourestier, "sieur de Préquellac."
- 2 Marie La Vaurie, b. ———, ———, bap. ———, ———, by Pastor Rivet of Taillebourg; G. F., Pierre Thaumur, "maitre chirurgien"; G. M., Suzanne Sanxay, wife of Jehan Collet.

(20)

MARIE SANXAY (*see 16, sub 2*), b. ——— January, 1604, bap. ——— January, 1604; G. F., Pierre Boureau, her maternal grandfather; G. M., Marie Du Pourtault, her paternal grandmother, married Louis Dolbet.

Their known children:

- 1 Louis Dolbet, b. 25 Jan. 1626, bap. 1 Feb., 1626, G. F., Etienne de Goute, "avocat au conseil du roy"; G. M., Anne Boureau, his grandmother.

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(21)

A JEHANNE SANXAY (*whose connection with the family cannot satisfactorily be determined*), married Ythier Légier.

Their known children:

- 1 Pierre Légier, b. 6 January, 1620, bap. 12 January, 1620; G. F., Pierre de Lavarrie, "procureur de St. Seurin D'Uzet"; G. M., Madame Fourestier, wife of Mr. Fourestier.
- 2 Jehanne Légier, b. 22 November, 1622, bap. 6 December, 1622, by Pastor Rivet of Taillebourg; G. F., Jacques Sanxay "maître apothicaire"; G. M., Jehanne Villain, wife of Jehan Chadeau, "marchand."
- 3 Jacques Légier, b. 4 December, 1624, bap. 19 December, 1624, by Pastor Roussel; G. F., Jacques Texier, "procureur au siège de Saintes"; G. M., Mary Rondaud, wife of Pierre Fleurison, "notaire royal."
- 4 Pierre Légier, b. 5 February, 1626, bap. 12 February, 1626, by Pastor Roussel; G. F., Pierre Taumur, "maître chirurgien"; G. M., Suzanne Taboys.
- 5 Jehan Légier, b. 20 March, 1627, bap. ———, ———, ———, by Pastor Roussel; G. F., Jehan Chasseloup, "avocat"; G. M., Annie Barbade, wife of Petre Breider, "marchand."

(22)

SAMUEL SANXAY, "honorable homme" and "docteur en médecine" at Saintes, must have been born as early as about 1562, and possibly earlier. He was husband of Elizabeth Fourestier in 1600, and must have been married to her much earlier. She was sister of Jacques Fourestier, and connected also with Pierre Fou-

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restier "sieur de Préquillac." He is probably the Doctor Samuel Sanxay who, on 18 February, 1608, was also married by Pastor Pettit to Suzanne Bertrand, but he is not known to have had issue by her.

His known children are:

- 1 Anne Sanxay, b. 21 July, 1600, bap. 23 July, 1600; G. F., Pierre Sanxay, "marchand"; G. M., ———— (see 23).
- 2 Samuel Sanxay, b. 10 April, 1602, bap. 12 April, 1602; G. F., Pierre Fourestier, "marchand"; G. M., Marie Cap-pel; wife of François Fleurison, "maître chirurgien."
- 3 Jacques Sanxay (probably "procureur"), b. 2 October, 1603, bap. 20 October, 1603; G. F., Jacques Fourestier, his maternal uncle; G. M., Jehanne de Bertrand, wife of Maistre Lut of ———, "avocat en la Cour."

(23)

AN ANNE SANXAY (*possibly the one mentioned in 22, sub. 1, but there is no proof*), married Mathieu Col-lineau, "avocat en la Cour du Parlement de Bordeaux," and "juge ordinaire de la ville de Pons."

Their children:

- 1 Jehanne Collineau, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ——— (con. 24).
- 2 Benjamin Collineau, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ——— (con. 25).
- 3 Mathieu Collineau, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ——— (con. 26).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(24)

JEHANNE COLLINEAU (*see 23, sub. 1*), born ———, ———, died ——— ———, ———, married David Renaudet, “avocat au Parlement de Bordeaux,” who died in 1663. *Children, if any, not known.*

(25)

BENJAMIN COLLINEAU (*see 23, sub. 2*), born ———, ———, died ——— ———, ———, married Elizabeth Brossard. *Children, if any, not known.*

(26)

MATHIEU COLLINEAU (*see 23, sub. 3*), “avocat en la Cour,” “juge ordinaire de Pons,” and “diacre en l’église de Pons”; naturalized in England, 10 October, 1688; petitioner, as a French Protestant, for letters of denization in New York, which were granted 12 July, 1694; made Freeman in New York 14 June, 1698; married Jeanne Carré, daughter of Ezechiél Carré, student at Geneva, and thereafter pastor at Mirambeau, and at La Roche-Chalais, France; he was also pastor of the French Colony at Narragansett, Rhode Island, in America.

(27)

A PIERRE SANXAY, “honorabile homme” (*possibly son of Samuel (see 22, sub. 2), but there is no proof*), “docteur en médecine” at Saintes; “diacre” in the church there 1685; prosecuted on account of his religion,

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together with Philip Mesnard and Daniel Orillard, the last pastor at Saintes before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He married Suzanne Buchet, known to have been living as late as 1716. Orillard became a refugee in Holland; not known what became of Pierre.

Their children so far as known:

- 1 Henriette Sanxay, b. ———, 1684, bap. 27 February, 1684, by Minister Durand; G. F., Jean Mayron, "maître orfevre" of Saintes (husband of Jeanne Sanxay); G. M., Magdelaine de Franquefort of Nieul (near Saintes).

(28)

JEANNE SANXAY (*possibly near relative of Pierre Sanxay mentioned in No. 27, but there is no proof*) was married to Jean Mairon, "marchand orfevre." Both are known to have been living in 1685. *Children, if any, not known.*

(29)

ELIZABETH SANXAY (*possibly sister of Jeanne Sanxay (see 28), but there is no proof*), was known to have been living in 1685.

(30)

A PIERRE SANXAY (*possibly son of Pierre mentioned in No. 27, but there is no proof*) married his wife Elizabeth ———, on the ——— ———, ———. They were

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

living in London, England, in 1705, and their names appear in the register of the Hungerford (French) Church there.

They had the following children:

- 1 Henriette Sanxay, bap. 1716.
- 2 Pierre Sanxay.

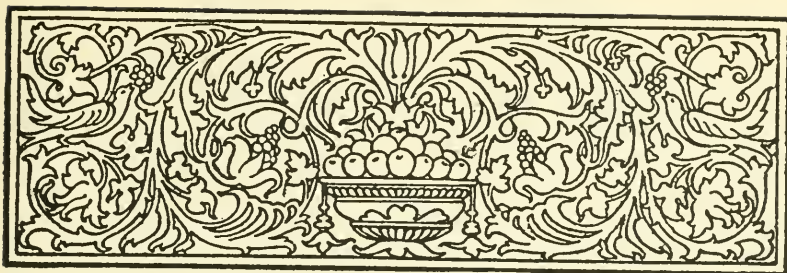
(31)

A HENRIETTA SANXAY (*possibly Henrietta* mentioned in sub. 1, No. 30, but there is no proof*), of the Parish of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Westminster, London, England, was married 12 April, 1746, at St. George Chapel (Mayfair), London, to John Dover. *Children, if any, not known.*

(32)

About the year 1692 the name of Michel Sanxay appears in a document relating to some proceedings, taken by Henry Soulard, as guardian, in behalf of the minor children of Daniel Meschinet and Ruth Sanxay, but it is not known how he was connected with the Sanxay family at Saintes, although he was without doubt connected with it.

* NOTE—In the published register of marriages of this church, Henrietta has been incorrectly printed Hannah.



DESCENDANTS OF REV. JACQUES SANXAY IN ENGLAND

(1)

Generation.

- 1 REV. JACQUES SANXAY, M.A. (*see 12, sub. 3, page 139*), Huguenot pastor at St. Jean D'Angle, 1677, and Tonnay-Boutonne (Saintonge), France, 1683, refugee to England, 1685, and pastor St. Olave's Church, Exeter, England, 1686-1693, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, probably at Taillebourg (near Saintes), France, where his father lived, and he was married to his wife, Marie, circa 1675. He died, circa 1693, at Exeter, where he and his wife, who is known to have been living as late as 1717, were buried.

Their children:

- 1 ———, born in France, died young.
- 2 ———, born in France, died young.
- 3 Daniel, b. circa 1679, d. 24 March, 1739 (*continued 2*).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 4 James, b. 2 November, 1690, d. 2 April, 1768 (*con. 3*).
- 5 Claudia, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.
- 6 Mary, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ——— (*con. 4*).

(2)

- 2 Rev. DANIEL SANXAY, M.A. (*see 1*), born in France, probably at St. Jean D'Angle, circa 1679, died 24 March, 1739, at Cheam, Co. of Surrey, Eng., where he is buried; B.A. All Souls College, Oxford, 1700; M.A. New College, Oxford, 1703; minister, residing at Cheam, Co. of Surrey. He married 24 November, 1711, Jane Antrobus, dau. Edmund Antrobus of Odrode, Co. of Chester, Aunt of Philip Antrobus (who married Mary Rowley), and whose son Edmund was created Baronet 22 May, 1815. Jane was born circa 1683, and died 31 March, 1767, aged 84 years. Buried at Cheam.

Their children:

- 1 Jane, b. 5 February, 1712, d. ——— March, 1797 (*con. 5*).
- 2 James, b. 12 April, 1714, d. 23 July, 1766 (*con. 6*).
- 3 Edmund, b. 22 August, 1715, d. 20 October, 1787 (*con. 7*).
- 4 Robert, bap. 23 October, 1716, druggist, Strand, London, d. 1 August 1780. Buried at Cheam.
- 5 Hannah, bap. 5 January, 1719, d. 4 June, 1772 (*con. 8*).
- 6 Daniel, bap. 19 February, 1720, d. 22 December, 1769 (*con. 9*).
- 7 Richard, died young.
- 8 Mary, died young.
- 9 Cecil, died young.

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(3)

- 2 Rev. JAMES SANXAY, B.A. (*see 1*), born 2 November, 1690, at Exeter, Eng.; died 2 April, 1768, at Tetcott; B.A. New College, Oxford, 1712; Lecturer St. Mary's Chapel, Penzance, Co. of Cornwall, 1716-1728; Rector of Beaworthy, Co. of Devon, 1729-1768; Rector of Tetcott, Co. of Devon, 1732-1768; Author, "Lexicon of Aristophanes"; married 22 December, 1731, Anna Badger, dau. Rev. Edward Badger, Rector of Bedworth, Co. of Warwick, 1738-1756, born circa September, 1709, died 3 July, 1758. Both buried at Tetcott.

Their children:

- 1 Anna, bap. 1 October, 1733, d. ———, ———.
- 2 James, bap. 3 December, 1735, d. circa 1761.
- 3 Frances, bap. 2 June, 1737, d. ——— November, 1756.
- 4 Charlotte, b ———, ———, ———, d. after April, 1776 (*con. 10*).
- 5 Edward, bap. 9 June, 1740, d. ———, ———.
- 6 Mary, bap. 6 April, 1742, d. ——— June, 1813.
- 7 Claudia, bap. 17 September, 1743, d. ——— August, 1820 (*con. 11*).
- 8 John (*who came to America*), bap. 10 September, 1746, d. 10 March, 1811 (*con. 38*).

(4)

- 2 MARY SANXAY (*see 1*), born ———, ———, ———, at Exeter, Co. of Devon, England, died at Exeter, ———, ———, ———; married circa 1613, Rev. John

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Courtail, of Exeter, born circa 1690, and died at Exeter, — October, 1759. Both burials at Exeter.

Their children:

- 1 Rev. John Courtail, B.A. Claire Hall, Cambridge, 1735, M.A., 1739; Rector of Burwash, Co. of Sussex, fifty-one years; Archdeacon of Lewes, Co. of Sussex; Canon residentiary of Chichester; b. circa 1714, d. — February, 1806 (*see 19*).
- 2 Lewis Courtail, b — — —, —, d. before 1806 and after 1754.

(5)

- 3 JANE SANXAY (*see 2*), born 5 February, 1712, at Cheam, Co. of Surrey, died — March, 1787; married at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 14 February, 1741, Rev. Thomas Smyth, D.D., of Codford, Co. of Wilts, Rector of Codford and Vicar of Swindon, Rev. James Sanxay (brother of Jane), Rector of Sutton, officiating. Dr. Smyth was born circa 1704, and died — February, 1790, aged 86 years. Both buried at Swindon, Co. of Wilts. *No issue.*

(6)

- 3 Rev. JAMES SANXAY, M.A. (*see 2*), Rector of Sutton, Co. of Surrey, 1745-1766; Chaplain to the first troop of Grenadiers; born 13 April, 1714, at Cheam, Co. of Surrey, died 23 July, 1766; B.A. St. John's College, Oxford, 1731, M.A., 1734; mar-

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

ried circa 1750, Catharine Firmin of Epsom, Co. of Surrey, born circa 1726, died 12 April, 1780. Both buried at Sutton.

Their children:

- 1 Henrietta Ann, b. circa 1751, d. 22 August, 1829 (*con. 12*).
- 2 Katharine, bap. at Cheam 16 May, 1752, d. 2 May, 1830.
- 3 Jane, bap. at Cheam 5 August, 1753, d. 20 June, 1804, (*con. 13*).
- 4 James, b. circa 1756, d. in Army, West Indies.
- 5 William, b. circa 1757, d. 15 October, 1813 (*con. 14*).
- 6 Caroline, b. circa 1762, d. 13 January, 1850.

(7)

- 3 EDMUND SANXAY (*see 2*), Surgeon of Essex St., London; born 22 August, 1715, at Cheam, Co. of Surrey; died 20 October, 1787; married —, —, 174—, his cousin, Maria Antrobus, daughter of Edmund Antrobus (and Mary Webb), the brother of his mother Jane Antrobus, who married Rev. Daniel Sanxay. Maria was born circa 1719, and died 28 February, 1777. Both buried at Cheam.

Their children:

- 1 Fanny Maria, b. circa, 1747, d. 15 October, 1796 (*con. 15*).
- 2 Mary, b. circa 1748, d. 6 January, 1788.

(8)

- 3 HANNAH SANXAY (*see 2*), born circa 1719 at Cheam, Co. of Surrey; bap. 5 January, 1719, d. 4

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

June, 1772; buried at Astbury Church, near Congleton, Co. of Chester; married circa 1748 (marriage settlement dated 24 December, 1748), her cousin, John Antrobus of Congleton, the son of Philip Antrobus (and Annie Varden)—nephew of Edmund Antrobus the father of Maria Antrobus, who married Edmund Sanxay—nephew of Jane Antrobus, who married Rev. Daniel Sanxay—uncle of Edmund Antrobus created Baronet 22 May, 1815—born ———, ———, died 22 November, 1773; buried at Astbury Church, near Congleton, Co. of Chester.

Their children:

- 1 Edmund, b. circa 1750, d. 20 April, 1827 (*con. 16*).
- 2 John, b. circa 1751, d. 2 March, 1813 (*con. 17*).

(9)

- 3 DANIEL SANXAY (*see 2*), born at Cheam, Co. of Surrey, circa 1720, bap. 19 February, 1720, died 22 December, 1769, buried at Cheam, 4 January, 1770; married 13 February, 1753, Susanna Dorothea Brisco, of the Brisco family, Co. of Cumberland, born ———, ———, living 1776, on Downing Street, Westminster.

Their children:

- 1 Henry Maria, b. 5 March, 1759, d. 21 June, 1814 (*con. 18*).
- 2 Daniel, b. 31 August, 1760, died young.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(10)

- 3 CHARLOTTE SANXAY (*see 3*), born — — —, — — —, at Tetcott, Co. of Devon, died after April, 1776; married Benjamin Bradley of London, merchant, born circa 1723, died circa 1793. *No issue.*

(11)

- 3 CLAUDIA SANXAY (*see 3*), born — — —, — — —, bap. 17 September, 1743, at Tetcott, Co. of Devon, died — — — August, 1820; married, — — —, 17—, John Bradley, gentleman, of Hales Owen, Co. of Salop (now in Worcester Co.), born 7 September, 1736, died, — — —, — — —, buried at Hales Owen.

Their children:

- 1 Charlotte, b. 25 May, 1770, d. after 1806.
- 2 James, b. 3 April, 1772, d. after 1820.
- 3 Charles, b. 29 July, 1774, d. after 1831 (*con. 19*).

(12)

- 4 HENRIETTA ANN SANXAY (*see 6*), born at Cheam, circa 1751, died 22 August, 1829; married William Cholmley, — — —, — — —, born circa 1745, died, 20 July, 1785.

Their children:

- 1 Henrietta Anna, b. circa 1777, d. 11 January, 1851.
- 2 Mary, b. — — —, — — —, d. — — —, — — — (*con 20*).

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- 3 Frances Maria, b. circa 1782, d. 15 February, 1861.
- 4 Jane, b. circa 1784, d. 2 February, 1850.
- 5 Lewin, b. circa 1784, d. 22 July, 1849 (*con.* 21).

(13)

- 4 JANE SANXAY (*see* 6), born circa 1753, bap. 5 August, 1753, at Cheam, Co. of Surrey, died 20 June, 1804, buried at Cheam; married, 8 July, 1785, Rev. Henry Peach, M.A., Rector at Cheam, 1780-1813, born circa 1741, died 10 March, 1813. Buried at Cheam.

Their children:

- 1 Edmond, b. circa 1786, bap. 7 July, 1786, d. 3 May, 1833.
- 2 Henrietta Mathilda, b. 10 August, 1787, bap. 20 September, 1787, d. 20 June, 1876 (*con.* 22).
- 3 Edward, b. circa 1789, bap. 20 August, 1789, d. 11 April, 1806. Buried at Cheam.
- 4 Jane, b. circa 1791, d. — May, 1869 (*con.* 21).
- 5 Mary, b. circa 1794, d. 25 June, 1860 (*con.* 23).
- 6 Amelia Catharine, b. circa 1796, d. 5 July, 1820. Buried at Cheam.

(14)

- 4 WILLIAM SANXAY (*see* 6), lawyer, born circa 1757; died 15 October, 1813, at Epsom, Co. of Surrey; buried at Sutton, Co. of Surrey; married Matilda Clerk, born circa 1757, died 24 May, 1816. Buried at Sutton. *No issue.*

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(15)

- 4 FANNY MARIA SANXAY (*see* 7), born circa 1747, died 15 October, 1796; married 3 July, 1769, Richard Davenport, of Court-Garden, Great-Marlow, Co. of Buckingham, Surgeon, Essex Street, London, Sheriff Co. of Buckingham, 1789, born ———, ———, died after 1807. *No issue.*

(16)

- 4 EDMUND ANTROBUS (*see* 8), born ———, ———, died 20 April, 1827, and buried at St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Westminster (London); married his wife Ann (Antrobus) ———, ———.

Their children:

- 1 Edmund E., b. 14 October, 1806, d. 3 May, 1866 (*con.* 24).

(17)

- 4 JOHN ANTROBUS (*see* 8), born, circa 1751, died, 2 March, 1813; buried, at Cheam, in the family vault of Edmund Sanxay; married his wife Charlotte (Antrobus)* ———, ———. *No issue.*

* NOTE—She became a widow, and afterwards married a Mr. Willard, living at Eastbourne.

(18)

- 4 HENRY MARIA SANXAY (*see* 9), born 3 March, 1759, died at Weybridge, Co. of Surrey, 21 June, 1816, buried at Cheam, Co. of Surrey; married, 29

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

May, 1788, Osborne Barwell, of Abington Street, Westminster, born 23 August, 1755, died 2 October, 1826. Buried at Cheam.

Their children:

- 1 Osborne, b. 8 April, 1789, d. 13 February, 1872 (*con.* 25).
- 2 Nathaniel, b. 31 December, 1791, d. 15 March, 1866 (*con.* 26).
- 3 Edward Edmund, b. 10 May, 1796, d. 9 June, 1796.

(19)

4

CHARLES BRADLEY (*see* 11), born 29 July, 1774, probably at Hales Owen, Co. of Salop, died after 1832; married at St. George Church, Hanover Square, London (Westminster), 26 March, 1801, Sophia Frances Albert, dau. Lewis Albert of Kew-Green, Co. of Surrey, and St. James Palace (witnesses to marriage, Edmund Antrobus, William John Albert, and Eliza Albert). By royal license in 1806 (*record at Heralds College, London*), Charles Bradley assumed the name and arms of Courtail, in order to accept the provisions of the will of his cousin, Rev. John Courtail (*see* 4), dated 27 April, 1803, and proved 22 February, 1806. He thereby secured the bulk of his cousin's fortune. In 1814, he became head of the firm of Courtail, Harrison & Toplady, Factors and Merchants, Milk Street, London, and so continued until 1832, since which time there is no record of him that has been discovered.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Charles, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.
- 2 ———, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.

(20)

- 5 MARY CHOLMLEY (*see 12*), born ———, ———, died, ———, ———; buried, at Lincoln, Co. of Lincoln; married ———, ———, Rev. Leonard Ely Towne, B.A. Emanuel College, Cambridge University, 1806, and M.A. 1809, Rector of Wools-
thorpe, and Vicar of Utterby; born ———, ———, died after 1829; buried at Lincoln. *No issue.*

(21)

- 5 LEWIN CHOLMLEY (*see 12*), born circa 1784, died 22 July, 1849; lived on Eaton Square, London, and at West End, near Southampton, in Hamp-
shire; married his cousin Jane Peach (*see 13*), born circa 1791, and died ——— May, 1869. Both buried at Worthing, Co. of Sussex. *No issue.*

(22)

- 5 HENRIETTA MATHILDA PEACH (*see 13*), born at Cheam, 10 August, 1787, died 20 June, 1876; buried at Worthing, Co. of Sussex; married 26th January, 1824, Thomas Comber, born ———, ———, died ———, ———. *No issue.*

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(23)

- 5 MARY PEACH (*see 13*), born circa 1794, died 25 June, 1860; buried at Worthing, Co. of Sussex; married at Cheam, 17 January, 1822, Major-General Sir Charles Greene Ellicombe, K.C.B., engineer officer in the British Army, born circa 1784; distinguished in Peninsular War under the Duke of Wellington; living, 1846, at Tudor Cottage, Worthing; died at Worthing — June, 1871. *No issue.*

(24)

- 5 EDMUND E. ANTROBUS (*see 17*), born 14 October, 1806, died 3 May, 1866; married at Epstone Church, London, 6 October, 1829, Frances Carlisle, born, — — —, died 24 January, 1864.

Their children:

- 1 Frances Ann, b. 29 October, 1830, living, 1906 (*con. 27*).
- 2 Edmund William, b. 27 March, 1832, d. 13 April, 1832.
- 3 Helen Louisa, b. 19 April, 1833, d. 22 January, 1852.
- 4 Edmund Antrobus, b. 11 August, 1834, d. 5 September, 1834.
- 5 Emma Maria, b. 12 February, 1836.

(25)

- 5 Capt. OSBORNE BARWELL, British Army, (*see 18*), born 8 April, 1789, died 13 February, 1872; served under Duke of Wellington; buried, at Dieppe, Normandie, France; married at St. Bride's Church, London, 10 May, 1827, Mary Elizabeth

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Chapman, dau. George Chapman, British Consul at Dieppe, born ———, ———, died 7 April, 1775; buried at Dieppe.

Their children:

- 1 Osborne Nathaniel Henry, b. 10 September, 1829, living 1906 (*con.* 28).
- 2 Richard Stanstead Wall, b. 8 May, 1831, d. 20 May, 1861 (*con.* 29).
- 3 Arthur Henry Sanxay, b. 13 July, 1834, living 1906 (*con.* 30).

(26)

- 5 Capt. NATHANIEL BARWELL, R. N. (*see* 18), born 31 December, 1791, died 15 March, 1886; buried at Plymouth, Co. of Devon; married at Weybridge, Co. of Surrey, 21 February, 1822, Susan Ann Middleton, dau. of John Charles Middleton and Charlotte Beckford, born ———, ———, died at Wernbury, Plymouth, 15 July, 1855. Buried at Plymouth.

Their children:

- 1 Edward Henry, b. 28 December, 1822, d. 12 October, 1865.
- 2 Maria Emelia, b. 24 June, 1824, living 1907 (*con.* 31).

(27)

- 6 FRANCES ANN ANTROBUS (*see* 24), born 29 October, 1830, living 1906, at West Kensington, London; married 7 September, 1854, Thomas Cowell, M.D., born 17 March, 1821, died 29 July, 1869.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Wilfred Hammerstone, b. 2 October, 1856, living 1905, at West Oxford, Co. of Oxford, England.
- 2 Mabel Armstrong, b. 24 September, 1858, living 1906, at West Kensington, London.
- 3 Sibyl Antrobus, b. 23 March, 1862, living 1905, at Buenos Aires, South America (*con. 32*).
- 4 Sibert Formel Antrobus, b. 24 September, 1864, living 1906, W. Kensington, London.
- 5 Aline Antrobus, b. 13 January, 1865, living 1906 (*con. 33*).
- 6 Lilian Antrobus, b. 25 February, 1866, living 1906, W. Kensington, London.
- 7 Ella Antrobus, b. 2 November, 1867, living 1906, W. Kensington, London.
- 8 Alaric Carlisle Antrobus, b. 4 April, 1869, d. 11 December, 1905, Schoude, West Africa.
- 9 Cedric Sanxay Antrobus, b. 2 March, 1870, living 1906, W. Kensington, London.

(28)

- 6 Capt. OSBORNE NATHANIEL HENRY BARWELL, R. N., (*see 25*), born 10 September, 1829, in Normandie, France, living 1906, at Billingham, Co. of Sussex; married (1) Margaretta Maria Jacson, 12 August, 1887, born ———, ———, died, 22 December, 1870; buried at Kiedford, Co. of Sussex, and (2) Mary Agnes Montram, 14 September, 1875, born ———, ———, living 1907, at Billingham.

By Margaretta Maria Jacson:

- 1 Maud Sanxay, b. 20 May, 1860, living 1905 (*con. 34*).
- 2 Ella Mary, b. 27 April, 1861, d. 21 February, 1905.
- 3 Mary Evelyn Rose, b. 20 March, 1865, d. 27 April, 1881.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

By Mary Agnes Monttram:

- 4 Osborne Arthur Charles, b. 9 August, 1876, d. 6 September, 1876.
- 5 Muriel Rose Lucy, b. 30 August, 1879, living 1906.
- 6 May, b. 21 May, 1884, living 1906.

(29)

- 6 Capt. RICHARD STANSTEAD WALL BARWELL, British Army (*see 25*), born 8 May, 1831, in Normandie, France; British Consul at Tarsus, Asia Minor and at Reunion, Reunion Island, in the Indian Ocean; died 20 May, 1861, at Reunion; married ———, 1857, Concetta Gerbini, daughter of the Italian Consul at Tarsus, born ———, ———, living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Marie Antoinette, b. 3 May, 1859, d. 8 May, 1860, at Tarsus.

(30)

- 6 Rev. ARTHUR HENRY SANXAY BARWELL, M.A., F.S.A. (*see 25*), born 13 July, 1834, in Normandie, France; B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1860, and M.A., 1863; Prebendary of Fittleworth; Canon of Chichester; Rector of Clapham, Co. of Sussex, 1874-1904; Director in old French Hospital, London; living 1906, at Bletchingly, Co. of Surrey; married 25 September, 1861, Frances Elizabeth Rose Foster-Melliar, of Wells,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Co. of Somerset, dau. A. Foster-Melliar, born ———, ———, living 1906, at Bletchingly. *No issue.*

(31)

- 6 MARIA EMELIA BARWELL (*see 26*), born 24 June, 1824, living 1907, 3 Dunsany Road, W. Kensington (London); married 15 September, 1852, Rev. Joseph Lymebear Harding, B.A., second son of Rev. John Lymebear, and Charlotte, Harding; matric. Exeter College, Oxford, 20 April, 1837; B.A. New Inn Hall, 1842; Rector of Littleham, Co. of Devon, 1843-1878, born circa 1818, died 16 January, 1893, at Fulham (London).

Their children:

- 1 Osborn John Charles Lymebear, b. 17 December, 1854. Living in London, 1907 (*con. 35*).
- 2 Josephine Lymebear, b. 18 March, 1856, d. 6 February, 1904 (*con. 36*).
- 3 John Lymebear, b. 22 October, 1860. Living, 1907, in London.
- 4 Charles Lymebear, b. 26 February, 1862. Living, 1907, in London.

(32)

- 7 SIBYL ANTROBUS COWELL (*see 27*), born 23 March, 1862, living 1905, at 841 Calle Libertad, Buenos Aires, South America; married at London, England, 21 March, 1899, George Robert Davenport, born ———, ———, living 1906, in Buenos Aires, S. A.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Edmund John Cowell, b. 25 August, 1892, living 1906.
- 2 Geoffrey Cowell, b. 20 August, 1895, living 1906.

(33)

- 7 ALINE A. COWELL (*see 27*), born 13 January, 1865, living 1905, at Biggleswade, Co. of Bedford; married at London, 19 April, 1898, Rev. Gilbert Kennedy Cassels; B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1893, M.A., 1897; Vicar of Old Warden, Bedfordshire, 1903, born — — —, ——. Living 1905, at Biggleswade.

Their children:

- 1 Melville Andrew, b. 24 May, 1901, living 1905.
- 2 Donald Kennedy, b. 17 December, 1902, living 1905.

(34)

- 7 MAUD SANXAY BARWELL (*see 28*), born 20 May, 1860, living 1905, at Worthing, Co. of Sussex; married — — June, 1883, Montague Monttram, born — — —, — —, died — — December, 1892.

Their children:

- 1 Rosa Jane, died in Japan in infancy.
- 2 Francis Henry, b. 24 April, 1891, living 1905.
- 3 Osborne Arthur, b. 19 June, 1892, living 1905.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(35)

- 7 OSBORNE JOHN CHARLES LYMEBEAR HARDING
(*see 31*), born 17 December, 1854, living, 1907, in
London, married ———, ———,
born ———, ———, living, 1907, in London. *No
issue.*

(36)

- 7 JOSEPHINE LYMEBEAR HARDING (*see 31*), born
18 March, 1856, died 6 February, 1904; married
———, ———, John Bolton, born ———, ———.
Lived at No. 45, Adelaide Road, Brockley,
Kent.

Their children:

- 1 Son, name not obtained.
- 2 Son, name not obtained.

(37)

The following relates to a Sanxay, who lived in
England, but whose connection with the family is
not known.

CHRISTOPHER H. SANXAY, born ———, ———,
———, died ———, 1799; married, at Paris,

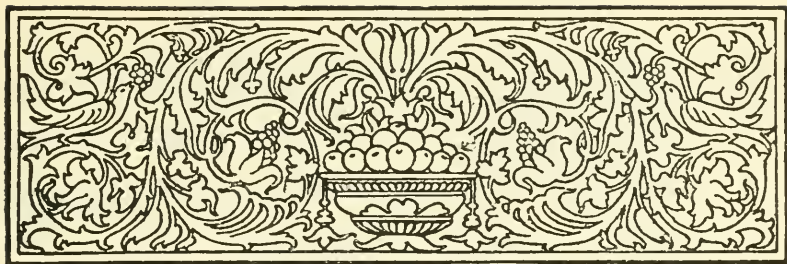
GENEALOGICAL TABLES

France, 17 November, 1788, Mrs. Eleanor Brown (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 58, p. 1124).

The following concerning his death is taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 69, page 624: "At Maesgwyn, the seat of Walter Powell, Esq., C. H. Sanxay, Esq., formerly of the Rominy fencibles, but late of Pembrokeshire.

"This gentleman, together with Mr. Powell and Mr. Davis, partook of some posset, in which ginger was used, and in which unfortunately was arsenic, which had been sent for to poison rats, and had accidentally become mixed. The effects were immediate. Mr. Powell and Mr. Davis, after suffering three days, recovered. Mr. Sanxay lingered eight days, after which it proved fatal. He exhibited a picture of perfect resignation, and real fortitude, after being aware it must prove fatal." (*This Mr. Powell was High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire, Wales.*—T. F. S.)





DESCENDANTS OF REV. JACQUES SANXAY IN AMERICA

Generation.

(38)

- 3 JOHN SANXAY (*see 3*), born at Tetcott, County of Devon, England, — September, 1746, came to New York prior to 1773, and was married at New York, 14 February, 1775, to Sarah Devoe (Devaux), by Rev. Dr. Charles Inglis of Trinity Church. He died at Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., 10 March, 1811. She was born 8 December, 1756, and died 18 February, 1801. She is buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York.

Their children:

- 1 Robert, b. 26 October, 1775, d. 18 November, 1775.
- 2 Elizabeth, b. 15 February, 1778, d. — September, 1783.
- 3 Charlotte, b. 19 January, 1779, d. 24 June, 1860.
- 4 James Littleton, b. 6 August, 1780, d. 19 August, 1811.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 5 Catharine, b. 18 March, 1782, d. 7 June, 1783.
- 6 Thomas Price, born at sea, 9 September, 1783, d. 30 September, 1788.
- 7 Mary, b. at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, 18 August, 1785, d. 7 September, 1787.
- 8 JOHN, b. 18 July, 1787, d. 5 December, 1842 (*continued 39*).
- 9 EDMUND DAVENPORT, b. 9 June, 1789, d. 4 September, 1835 (*con. 62*).
- 10 FREDERIC, b. 27 October, 1791, d. 7 February, 1875 (*con. 79*).
- 11 RICHARD DAVENPORT, b. 10 August, 1794, d. 1 January, 1870 (*con. 97*).
- 12 Joseph, b. 11 April, 1796, d. 12 April, 1796.

All these children, except as above mentioned, were born in the city of New York. Of these, John, Edmund Davenport, Frederic, and Richard Davenport, reared families, and their descendants will be presented separately.

JOHN SANXAY BRANCH

Generation.

(39)

- 4 JOHN SANXAY (*see 38*), born 18 July, 1787, in New York, was married in New Jersey, 22 June, 1815, to Anna Nutt, born 13 October, 1788,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

at or near Bordentown, N. J. He died 5 December, 1842, and she 7 August, 1872, and both are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Their children:

- 1 Sarah, b. 14 June, 1816, d. 4 July, 1877 (*continued 40*).
- 2 Julia, b. 2 March, 1819, d. 21 March, 1843.
- 3 Skeffington, b. 7 December, 1821, d. 18 February, 1868 (*con. 41*).
- 4 Charlotte Ann, b. 25 October, 1822, d. 18 October, 1895 (*con. 42*).
- 5 Joseph Frederic, b. 15 January, 1825, d. 21 August, 1903 (*con. 43*).
- 6 Jane Louise, b. 2 January, 1828, d. 20 October, 1857 (*con. 44*).

(40)

- 5 SARAH SANXAY (*see 39*), born 14 June, 1816, at New York, died 4 July, 1877; married James Bowman Wilkins, born 20 September, 1818, died 1 May, 1895; both are buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Their children:

- 1 Anna, b. circa 1841, d. 25 May, 1875 (*con. 45*).
- 2 Charlotte Elizabeth, b. circa 1846, d. 9 November, 1860.
- 3 John Frederic, b. — November, 1848. Living, 1905, at Stonington, Conn. (*con. 46*).
- 4 Louisa, died young.
- 5 Julia Louise, b. 12 October, 1855. Living, 1906, in New York (*con. 47*).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(41)

- 5 SKEFFINGTON SANXAY (*see 39*), lawyer, born 17 December, 1821, at New York, died 18 February, 1868; buried in Greenwood Cemetery; married at New York, 15 September, 1846, Jeannette Fickett, daughter of Francis Fickett and Mary Augusta Sears, born 11 May, 1826, died — February, 1907.

Their children:

- 1 Mary, b. 31 May, 1847, d. 31 May, 1904 (*con. 48*).
- 2 Edward Curtis, b. 30 July, 1849. Living, 1906, Liverpool, England (*con. 49*).
- 3 Julia, b. 18 March, 1851, d. 27 October, 1893 (*con. 50*).
- 4 Jeannette, b. 1 May, 1856, d. 1 May, 1890.
- 5 Elizabeth, b. 30 December, 1858, d. 14 September, 1887 (*con. 51*).
- 6 Charles, b. 16 January, 1863, d. 28 April, 1903 (*con. 52*).

(42)

- 5 CHARLOTTE ANN SANXAY (*see 39*), born 25 October, 1822, died 18 October, 1895; married William Butts, born 25 September, 1821, died 27 February, 1900.

Their children:

- 1 Julia, b. ———, ———, d. 18 December, 1878.

(43)

- 5 JOSEPH FREDERIC SANXAY (*see 39*), born 15 January, 1825, at New York, died 21 August, 1903,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

at Sugar Hill, N. H., buried in Greenwood Cemetery; married Agnes Steele, born 4 January, 1831, died 18 November, 1887.

Their children:

- 1 Agnes, b. ———, ———, d. 11 March, 1901, at Paris, France (*con. 53*).
- 2 Anna, b. ———, ———. Living, 1906, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 3 John, b. 3 February, 1856, d. 22 January, 1857.
- 4 Charlotte, b. ———, ———. Living, 1906, at Atlantic City, N. J. (*con. 54*).
- 5 Joseph Frederic, b. 20 March, 1863. Living, 1906, at Seattle, Wash (*con. 55*).

(44)

- 5 JANE LOUISA SANXAY (*see 39*), born ——— January, 1828, died 20 October, 1857; married Gustavus A. Weinenger, born circa 1816, died 28 April, 1858, buried in Greenwood Cemetery. *No issue.*

(45)

- 6 ANNA WILKINS (*see 40*), born ———, 1841, died 25 May, 1875; married circa 1860, Henry Guy Foggan, son of John and Mary Foggan, born ———, 1841, at New York, died ———, 1901, Brooklyn.

Their children:

- 1 Charlotte Ann, b. 31 August, 1868. Living, 1906, in New York (*con. 56*).
- 2 Henry Wilkins, b. ——— December, 1874, d. ——— August, 1875.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(46)

- 6 JOHN FREDERIC WILKINS (*see 40*), born — November, 1848. Living, 1905, at Stonington, Conn.; married Hannah Teed, b. — —, —, d. — —, —.

Their children:

- 1 One child, died in infancy.

(47)

- 6 JULIA LOUISA WILKINS (*see 40*), born 12 October, 1855; married 10 November, 1881, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Clarence Eugene Gunther, M.D. Both living, 1905, in New York. *No issue, 1905.*

(48)

- 6 MARY SANXAY (*see 41*), born 31 May, 1847, died 31 May, 1904; married 24 October, 1867, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Edward N. Norton, son of John Norton and Hannah Nason, born 16 August, 1845. Living in New York, 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Skeffington Sanxay, b. 24 July, 1868. Living, 1906, in New York (*con. 57*).
- 2 Edward N., Jr., b. 9 October, 1871. Living, 1906, in New York (*con. 58*).
- 3 Mary Louise, b. 24 August, 1873. Living, 1906, Minneapolis, Minn. (*con. 59*).
- 4 John Russell, b. 3 December, 1877. Living, 1906, Minneapolis, Minn. (*con. 60*).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(49)

- 6 EDWARD CURTIS SANXAY (*see 41*), born 30 July, 1849, living, 1906, at Liverpool, England; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 October, 1878, Louise Cox, daughter of Henry Henshaw Cox and Louise Sutton Underhill, born 30 October, 1852, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Living, 1906, at Liverpool.

Their children:

- 1 Skeffington, b. 6 October, 1879. Living, Liverpool, Eng.
- 2 Edward Henry Kellogg, b. 26 September, 1880. Living, Liverpool, Eng.

(50)

- 6 JULIA SANXAY (*see 41*), born 18 March, 1851, died 27 October, 1893, at Brooklyn, N. Y., buried at Greenwood; married at Brooklyn, ——— October, 1885, Donald R. Corbin, born ——— ———, ———, died 5 November, 1904, at New York.

Their children:

- 1 Edna, who died in infancy.

(51)

- 6 ELIZABETH SANXAY (*see 41*), born 30 December, 1858, died 14 September, 1887, at Brooklyn; married 12 February, 1878, Caldwell W. McAlister, born 18 November, 1854, died 11 July, 1906, at Sea-Gate, L. I.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Howard Livingston, b. 19 March, 1879. Living, 1906, at New York (*con. 61*).
- 2 Caldwell Warner, b. 1 June, 1881, d. 19 November, 188--.
- 3 Charles Skeffington, b. 2 February, 1887. Living, 1906, New York.

(52)

- 6 CHARLES SANXAY (*see 41*), born 16 January, 1863, died 28 April, 1903; married at Staten Island, N. Y., — February, 1888, Edith G. Hollock, dau. of Frederick Hollock, M.D., b. —, —, —. Living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Elizabeth, b. 19 June, 1889. Living 1906.
- 2 Eleanor, b. 21 September, 1891. Living 1906.

(53)

- 6 AGNES SANXAY (*see 43*), b. — — —, —, d. 11 March, 1901, at Paris, France; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 April, 1881, Henry Graham Hilton, son of ex-Judge Henry Hilton and Helen Bancker, b. — — —, —, d. 9 August, 1905. *No issue.*

(54)

- 6 CHARLOTTE SANXAY (*see 43*), b. — — —, —, living, 1906, at Atlantic City, N. J.; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 January, 1900, Walter Reed, son of James Bendick Reed and Lucy Moth-

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

ershead, born Westmoreland County, Va. *No issue, 1906.*

(55)

- 6 JOSEPH FREDERIC SANXAY, JR. (*see 43*), born 20 March, 1863, Brooklyn, N. Y., living, 1906, at Seattle, Wash.; married 29 March, 1890, at Tacoma, Wash., Selma Miller, dau. of Karl and Emelia H. Miller, born 16 June, 1865, at Madison, Wis. *No issue, 1906.*

(56)

- 7 CHARLOTTE ANNA FOGGAN (*see 45*), born 31 August, 1868, Brooklyn, N. Y., living, 1906, New York; married Samuel Fowler Phelps, son of Samuel Fowler and Kate C. Phelps, born 25 February, 1869. *No issue, 1906.*

(57)

- 7 SKEFFINGTON SANXAY NORTON (*see 48*), born 24 July, 1868, living, 1906, New York; married at Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 November, 1893, Susan King, born ———, ———.

Their children:

- 1 Esther, b. 8 August, 1894. Living, 1906, at New York.
- 2 Rose Howard, b. 3 March, 1897. Living, 1906, at New York.
- 3 Skeffington, b. 14 September, 1899. Living, 1906, New York.
- 4 Ethel, b. 17 August, 1903. Living, 1906, New York.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(58)

- 7 EDWARD N. NORTON, JR. (*see 48*), born 9 October, 1871, living, 1906, at New York; married ———, 18—, Isabella Erickson, born ———, ———, died at New York ———, 1905. *No issue.*

(59)

- 7 MARY LOUISE NORTON (*see 48*), born 24 August, 1873, at Brooklyn, N. Y., living, 1906, at Minneapolis, Minn.; married ———, 18—, Charles W. Cartwright, son of Edward S. Cartwright and Marie Louise Wilcox, born ———, 1863, at Hudson, Ohio. *No issue, 1906.*

(60)

- 7 JOHN RUSSELL NORTON (*see 48*), born 3 December, 1877, living, 1906, at Minneapolis, Minn.; married ———, 1904, Helen E. Blitz, daughter of Adolph Blitz, M.D., and Anna Davenport Wicks, born ———, 1878, at Nashville, Tenn.

Their children:

- 1 Bertha Davenport, b. 27 April, 1905.

(61)

- 7 HOWARD LIVINGSTON McALISTER (*see 51*), born 19 March, 1879, at Brooklyn, N. Y., living, 1906, at New York; married 6 June, 1904, Alice Coleman. *No issue, 1907.*

GENEALOGICAL TABLES ---

EDMUND DAVENPORT SANXAY BRANCH

(62)

Generation.

- 4 EDMUND DAVENPORT SANXAY (*see* 38), born 6 June, 1789, at New York, died 4 September, 1835; settled at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, and was there married 27 March, 1810, by Rev. D. Johnston, Rector of St. George's Church, to Lydia Belknap, dau. of William Belknap and Martha Carscadden, born 4 February, 1788, at Newburgh, and died there 7 December, 1870.

Their children:

- 1 Charlotte, b. 21 December, 1811, d. 27 March, 1864, (*continued* 63).
- 2 William Belknap, b. 1 October, 1813, d. 29 December, 1834.
- 3 Edmund Smith, b. 21 February, 1815, d. 7 July, 1848 (*con.* 64).
- 4 John Henry Hobart, b. 18 November, 1819, d. 5 November, 1862 (*con.* 65).
- 5 Elizabeth Martha, b. 12 August, 1821, d. 2 September, 1822.
- 6 Stephen Brown, b. 9 June, 1823, d. — — —, 1876 (*con.* 66).
- 7 Lydia White, b. 7 September, 1826, d. 30 April, 1876 (*con.* 67).
- 8 George Washington, b. 24 April, 1831, d. 3 May, 1832.
- 9 Charles Frederic, b. 12 February, 1834, d. 9 January, 1835.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(63)

- 5 CHARLOTTE SANXAY (*see* 62), born 21 December, 1811, died 27 March, 1864; married 6 September, 1837, at Newburgh, Charles Sanford, born 25 July, 1805, at Roxbury, Conn., died 10 August, 1838.

Their children:

- 1 Charles Edmund, b. 11 October, 1838, d. 4 April, 1859.

(64)

- 5 EDMUND SMITH SANXAY (*see* 62), born 21 February, 1815, at Newburgh, died 7 July, 1848; married (1) 24 January, 1839, Eliza McIntyre, born 10 April, 1814, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., died 1 August, 1841; married (2) 18 August, 1842, Cornelia E. Hoffman, born 15 November, 1812, at Newburgh, died 4 December, 1853.

By Eliza McIntyre:

- 1 Edmund, b. 21 October, 1839. Living, 1906, Newburgh (*con.* 68).
2 Eliza, b. 26 July, 1841, d. 15 August, 1841.

By Cornelia E. Hoffman:

- 1 Frederic Davenport, b. 5 May, 1843, d. 23 November, 1869.
2 Charles Downing, b. 14 December, 1844, d. 21 November, 1875.
3 George Washington, b. 25 February, 1847, d. 12 March, 1894. Buried at Chicago, Ill. (*con.* 69).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(65)

- 5 JOHN HENRY HOBART SANXAY (*see 62*), born 18 November, 1819, at Newburgh, died 5 November, 1862; married 16 August, 1843, Marie Antoinette Phillips, born 12 January, 1820, died 5 August, 1896.

Their children:

- 1 William Belknap, b. 12 November, 1844, d. 8 July, 1881 (*con. 70*).
- 2 Charlotte, b. 26 November, 1846, d. 7 December, 1849.
- 3 Marie Antoinette, b. 31 July, 1849. Living, 1906, at Newburgh (*con. 71*).

(66)

- 5 STEPHEN BROWN SANXAY (*see 62*), born 9 June, 1823, died — — —, 1876; married 22 November, 1848, Rachel S. Post, dau. of Caleb and Mary Post, born 28 May, 1821, died 15 March, 1893.

Their children:

- 1 Edmund Davenport, b. 20 October, 1849, d. 6 September, 1850.
- 2 Edmund Davenport, b. 4 February, 1851. Living 1905 (*con. 72*).
- 3 James Post, b. 25 April, 1853, d. 7 April, 1854.
- 4 Lydia Belknap, b. 21 June, 1855, d. 18 July, 1856.
- 5 William Belknap, b. 21 June, 1855, d. 18 July, 1856.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(67)

- 5 **LYDIA WHITE SANXAY** (*see 62*), born 7 September, 1826, died 30 April, 1876; married 20 September, 1848, Joseph Henry Hoffman Chapman, born 12 March, 1826, died 1 August, 1905.

Their children:

- 1 Maria Hoffman, b. 16 September, 1849. Living 1906 (*con. 73*).
- 2 Davenport Sanxay, b. 1 January, 1852, d. 12 May, 1853.
- 3 Euphemia Verplanck, b. 18 August, 1854, d. 31 May, 1872.
- 4 Joseph Henry, b. 29 October, 1856, d. 19 August, 1900.
- 5 Francis Edwin, b. 30 March, 1859, d. 9 September, 1898.
- 6 John Sanxay, b. 23 May, 1866, d. 9 April, 1873.
- 7 George Frederic, b. 7 June, 1869. Living 1906.

(68)

- 6 **EDMUND SANXAY** (*see 64*), born 21 October, 1839, living, 1906, at Newburgh, N. Y.; married (1) 25 April, 1861, Mary Eliza Roe, born 3 February, 1840, Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., died 25 February, 1868; married (2) Irene W. Millspaugh, born Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., 26 July, 1851, died 13 January, 1896; married (3) 27 June, 1903, Bessie R. Bishop, born 14 November, 1860, at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, living, 1906, at Newburgh.

By Mary Eliza Roe:

- 1 Marie Antoinette, b. 8 January, 1865, at New York, d. 1 October, 1880.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

By Irene W. Millspaugh:

- 1 William Belknap, b. 26 April, 1878. Living, 1906, at Newburgh, N. Y.

By Bessie R. Bishop:

No issue, 1906.

(69)

- 6 GEORGE WASHINGTON SANXAY (*see 64*), born 25 February, 1847, at Newburgh, N. Y., died 12 March, 1894, at St. Louis, Mo., buried at Chicago, Ill.; married 26 October, 1879, at Chicago, Anna Augusta Corey, born 8 January, 1856, at Des Moines, Iowa, died 12 June, 1895, at New York.

Their children:

- 1 George Percival, b. 10 July, 1881, d. — September, 1881.
- 2 Eugene Hoffman, b. 5 August, 1884, d. 12 April, 1886.
- 3 Ethel Corey, b. 26 March, 1887. Living, 1906, New York.
- 4 Frank Darby, b. 20 July, 1891, d. 15 March, 1893.

(70)

- 6 WILLIAM BELKNAP SANXAY (*see 65*), born 12 November, 1844, at Newburgh, N. Y., died 8 July, 1881; married 13 March, 1872, at Philadelphia, Pa., Mary Addie Coney, born 22 October, 1852, at Boston, Mass., died 22 August, 1878.

Their children:

- 1 Marie Antoinette, b. 13 February, 1873, d. 17 May, 1885.
- 2 Addie, b. 23 November, 1874. Living, 1906, at Newburgh.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(71)

- 6 MARIE ANTOINETTE SANXAY (*see 65*), born 31 July, 1849, at Newburgh, N. Y., living, 1906, at Newburgh; married 8 June, 1870, George W. Green, born 8 July, 1840, at Newburgh, living, 1906, at Newburgh.

Their children:

- 1 William Sanxay Green, b. 12 July, 1874. Living 1906 (*con. 74*).

(72)

- 6 EDMUND DAVENPORT SANXAY (*see 66*), born 4 February, 1851, living, 1906, at Colchester, Conn.; married in Alaska, 24 July, 1897, Lulu Castledine Goodchild, dau. of Rev. R. G. Goodchild, Philadelphia, Pa., born 17 August, 1854, living 1906. *No issue, 1906.*

(73)

- 6 MARIA HOFFMAN CHAPMAN (*see 67*), born 16 September, 1849, living, 1906, at Newburgh, N. Y.; married 27 April, 1870, Robert Whitehill, born 1 June, 1845, Glasgow, Scotland, died 17 June, 1893, at Newburgh.

Their children:

- 1 Robert Chapman, b. 13 May, 1871. Living, 1906, at Newburgh (*con. 75*).
2 Effie Chapman, b. 6 June, 1873. Living, 1906, Newburgh.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 3 Walter Hugh, b. 20 February, 1876. Living, 1906, at Newburgh.
- 4 Hattie Louise, b. 31 December, 1877. Living, 1906, at New-York (*con.* 76).
- 5 Addie Marie, b. 29 March, 1880. Living, 1906, at Newburgh (*con.* 77).
- 6 Ralph Waldo, b. 19 May, 1882. Living, 1906, at Newburgh (*con.* 78).
- 7 Arthur Murray, b. 24 August, 1884. Living, 1906, at Newburgh.
- 8 Bessie Bryson, b. 15 September, 1887. Living, 1906, at Newburgh.
- 9 Marguerite, b. 17 November, 1889, d. 23 December, 1894.
- 10 Albert Edwin, b. 8 May, 1891. Living, 1906, at Newburgh.

(74)

- 7 WILLIAM SANXAY GREEN (*see* 71), born 12 July, 1874, at Newburgh, living there 1906; married there, 5 October, 1898, Maud Peters, born 24 February, 1876, living 1906. *No issue.*

(75)

- 7 ROBERT CHAPMAN WHITEHILL (*see* 73), born 13 May, 1871, living, 1907, at New York, N. Y.; married there, 17 April, 1890, Henrietta M. Peters, born — February, 1873, living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Maud, b. 13 May, 1905. Living 1906.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(76)

- 7 HATTIE LOUISE WHITEHILL (*see* 73), born 31 December, 1877, living, 1907, at New York; married at Newburgh, 4 June, 1902, Charles Holly Smith, born 25 December, 1878, living, 1907, at New York.

Their children:

- 1 Charles Holly, Jr., b. 24 August, 1904.

(77)

- 7 ADDIE MARIE WHITEHILL (*see* 73), born 29 March, 1880, living, 1906, at Newburgh; married there, 12 July, 1899, George C. Smith, born 21 November, 1863, living, 1906, at Newburgh.

Their children:

- 1 George C., Jr., b. 30 June, 1900. Living 1906.
2 Robert Douglas, b. 29 December, 1902, d. 24 August, 1904.

(78)

- 7 RALPH WALDO WHITEHILL (*see* 73), born 19 May, 1882; married 2 October, 1907, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Newburgh, Florence Elizabeth Beakes, daughter of William Benjamin Beakes, born ————. Living, 1907, at Newburgh.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

FREDERIC SANXAY BRANCH

(79)

Generation.

- 4 **FREDERIC SANXAY** (*see* 38), born 27 October, 1791, at New York, died 7 February, 1875, at Iowa City, Ia.; married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday evening 15 March, 1818, Mary Whipple,* dau. of Preserved Whipple and Elizabeth Hewes, born 2 February, 1800, at Richmond, N. H., died 10 June, 1827, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Their children:

- 1 Theodore, b. 12 March, 1819, d. 15 December, 1892 (*continued* 80).
- 2 Emily, b. 5 October, 1820, d. 2 March, 1893 (*con.* 81).
- 3 Charlotte, b. 24 February, 1822, d. 23 July, 1893 (*con.* 82).
- 4 Henry Campbell, b. 3 January, 1824, d. 8 May, 1888 (*con.* 83).
- 5 Mary, b. 25 January, 1826, d. 11 February, 1826.

* Second cousin to President James A. Garfield.

(80)

- 5 **THEODORE SANXAY** (*see* 79), born 12 March, 1819, at Cincinnati, Ohio, died 15 December, 1892, at Iowa City, Ia.; was married there by Rev. Michael Hummer — May, 1842, to Hetty Ann Perry (formerly spelled Peery), dau. of William Perry and Mary Hood, born 3 January, 1818, at

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Cool Spring, near Lewes, Del., died 20 March, 1896. Both buried at Oakland Cemetery, Iowa City.

Their children:

- 1 Theodore Frederic, b. 12 March, 1843. Living, 1906, New York.
- 2 James Perry, b. 19 April, 1846, d. 19 May, 1901 (*con. 84*).
- 3 Henry, b. 20 November, 1853, d. 15 April, 1856.

(81)

- 5 EMILY SANXAY (*see 79*), born 5 October, 1820, in Boone County, Ky., died 2 March, 1893, at Elmira, N. Y.; married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, 16 September, 1840, by Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, to Hiram K. Wells, born 11 October, 1812, at Manchester, Vt., died 10 November, 1902, at Elmira, N. Y.

Their children:

- 1 Emily Sanxay, b. 15 March, 1842, d. 10 November, 1902 (*con. 85*).
- 2 Frederic Walter, b. 14 January, 1845, d. 14 August, 1892.
- 3 Howard, b. 8 November, 1849. Living, 1906, at Evansville, Ind. (*con. 86*).
- 4 Charles Henry, b. 24 September, 1857. Living, 1906, at De Queen, Ark. (*con. 87*).

(82)

- 5 CHARLOTTE SANXAY (*see 79*), born 24 February, 1822, at Cincinnati, Ohio, died 23 July, 1893,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati; was married at Mill Creek, near Cincinnati, 22 August, 1844, to James Calhoun, born at Boston, Mass., 22 October, 1808, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 April, 1864, buried in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Their children:

- 1 James, b. 24 August, 1845, d. 25 June, 1876 (*con. 88*).
- 2 Frederic Sanxay, b. 19 April, 1847, d. 20 March, 1904 (*con. 89*).
- 3 John Lord, b. 20 July, 1849, d. 10 September, 1850.
- 4 Charlotte, b. 1 June, 1852. Living, 1906, San Diego, Cal. (*con. 90*).
- 5 Hamilton, b. 12 July, 1854, d. 29 November, 1855.
- 6 Mary, b. 5 July, 1858. Living, 1906, Springfield, Mo. (*con. 91*).

(83)

- 5 HENRY CAMPBELL SANXAY (*see 79*), born 3 January, 1824, at Cincinnati, Ohio, died 8 May, 1888, at Madison, Ind.; married (1) at Madison, Ind., 24 October, 1848, Ann Elizabeth Park, born 29 December, 1828, died 10 January, 1861, and (2) at Madison, Ind., 11 September, 1862, Sally Park Stringfellow, born 10 April, 1837, living, 1906, at Madison.

By Ann Elizabeth Park:

- 1 Mary Park, b. 22 February, 1851, d. 22 June, 1851.
- 2 Frederic, b. 26 March, 1853, d. 6 January, 1876 (*con. 92*).
- 3 Eugene, b. 15 June, 1855, d. 5 August, 1858.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 4 Helen, b. 30 November, 1857, d. 8 July, 1896.
- 5 John, b. 30 October, 1859, d. 1 August, 1876.
- 6 Ann Elizabeth, b. 26 December, 1860, d. 13 July, 1861.

By Sally Park Stringfellow:

- 1 Lucy Agnes, b. 16 July, 1863. Living, 1906, at Indianapolis, Ind. (*con. 93*).
- 2 Henry, b. 1 February, 1866. Living, 1905, San Francisco, Cal.
- 3 Sally, b. 18 September, 1870. Living, 1906, Madison, Ind. (*see 94*).
- 4 Olive, b. 1 June, 1873. Living, 1906, at Indianapolis, Ind.

(84)

- 6 JAMES PERRY SANXAY (*see 80*), born 19 April, 1846, at Iowa City, Ia., died 19 May, 1901; married, at Keokuk, Ia., 9 February, 1869, Clara Stone, dau. of James Stone and Lucina P. Chapman, born 1 January, 1850, living, 1906, at Iowa City. *No issue.*

(85)

- 6 EMILY SANXAY WELLS (*see 81*), born 15 March, 1842, died 10 November, 1902, at Elmira, N. Y.; married at Evansville, Ind., 20 October, 1870, Edward F. Lawrence, son of George F. Lawrence, M.D., and Abigail E. Lawrence, b. ———, ———, at Shelburne, N. Y., living, 1906, at New York.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Elizabeth Winifred, b. 7 February, 1875. Living, 1905, Cleveland, Ohio (*con.* 95).
- 2 Henry, b. 4 June, 1877, d. 8 June, 1877.

(86)

- 6 HOWARD WELLS (*see* 81), born 8 November, 1849, at Madison, Ind., living, 1906, at Evansville, Ind.; married at Evansville, 3 September, 1873, Betty Terry, born 8 December, 1849, at Evansville, living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Emily Sanxay, b. 9 June, 1874. Living, 1906, Evansville, Ind. (*con.* 96).
- 2 Helen Newcomb, b. 11 March, 1881. Living, 1906, Evansville, Ind.

(87)

- 6 CHARLES HENRY WELLS (*see* 81), born 24 September, 1857, at Cleveland, Ohio, living, 1906, at De Queen, Ark.; was married there 31 January, 1904, to Nettie Jane Johnson, dau. of John Stevenson Johnson and Martha Jane Barrett. *No issue*, 1905.

(88)

- 6 JAMES CALHOUN, U. S. A. (*see* 82), born 24 August, 1845, at Cincinnati, Ohio, died in Little Big Horn Battle with the Indians in Montana, 25

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

June, 1876, buried in National Cemetery, Leavenworth, Kan.; married, at Monroe, Mich., 7 March, 1872, Margaret E. Custer, dau. of Emanuel Custer, and sister of Major-General Custer, U. S. A., living, 1906, in New York. *No issue.*

(89)

- 6 FREDERIC SANXAY CALHOUN, U. S. A. (*see 82*), born 19 April, 1847, at Cincinnati, Ohio, died 20 March, 1904, at Wellesley Hills, Mass., buried at Cincinnati; married, at Monroe, Mich., 24 February, 1879, Emma L. Reed, dau. of David Reed and Lydia Ann Kirkpatrick, born 30 July, 1856, at Monroe, where she now lives.

Their children:

- 1 Emma May, b. 29 April, 1882. Living, 1906, Monroe, Mich.

(90)

- 6 CHARLOTTE CALHOUN (*see 82*), born 1 June, 1852, at Cincinnati, Ohio, living, 1906, at San Diego, Cal.; married, at Madison, Ind., 22 October, 1872, Major Myles Moylan, U. S. A., born 17 December, 1838, at Amesbury, Mass., living, 1906, at San Diego. *No issue, 1906.*

(91)

- 6 MARY CALHOUN (*see 82*), born 5 July, 1858, at Cincinnati, Ohio, living, 1906, at Springfield,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Mo.; married at Madison, Ind., 5 April, 1887, John J. Collins, son of William W. Collins and Margaret Burns Gibson, born 8 July, 1859, Tremble Co., Ky., living, 1906, at Springfield.

Their children:

- 1 Margaret Gibson, b. 12 February, 1889. Living 1906.
- 2 James Calhoun, b. 18 January, 1892. Living 1906.
- 3 Meriam Sanxay, b. 24 July, 1894. Living 1906.
- 4 Charles Donnell, b. 25 October, 1897. Living 1906.

(92)

- 6 FREDERIC SANXAY (*see 83*), born 26 March, 1853, at Madison, Ind., died 6 January, 1876, at Indianapolis, Ind.; married at Terre Haute, Ind., Caroline Melick, born ———, died 1878.

Their children:

- 1 Helen, died young.

(93)

- 6 LUCY AGNES SANXAY (*see 83*), born 16 July, 1863, at Madison, Ind., living, 1906, at Indianapolis, Ind.; married at Madison 22 October, 1884, Robert Craighead Browning, son of Robert Browning and Margaret Taylor, born 13 September, 1860, living, 1906, Indianapolis.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Henry Sanxay, b. 21 January, 1887. Living, 1906, Indianapolis.
- 2 Margaret Taylor, b. 31 December, 1889. Living, 1906, Indianapolis.

(94)

- 6 SALLY SANXAY (*see 83*), born 18 September, 1870, at Madison, Ind., living 1906; married, at Madison, 2 October, 1895, George Seneca Cowlam, son of George B. Cowlam and Mary McGregory, born 17 July, 1870, at Chicago, Ill., living, 1906, at Madison.

Their children:

- 1 George Sanxay, b. 24 October, 1898. Living 1906.

(95)

- 7 ELIZABETH WINIFRED LAWRENCE (*see 85*), born 7 February, 1875, at Elmira, N. Y., living, 1906, at East Cleveland, Ohio; married, at Elmira, 11 December, 1897, Edward Allison Thompson, son of Robert and Eliza Beatty Thompson, born 7 November, 1869, living, 1906, East Cleveland, Ohio. *No issue, 1906.*

(96)

- 7 EMILY SANXAY WELLS (*see 86*), born 9 June, 1874, Evansville, Ind., living 1906; married, at

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Evansville, 7 July, 1898, George S. Ingle, son of John Ingle and Isabella Davidson, b. ———, ———, d. 3 June, 1903, at Evansville. *No issue.*

RICHARD DAVENPORT SANXAY BRANCH

(97)

Generation.

- 4 RICHARD DAVENPORT SANXAY
(*see 38*), born 10 August, 1794, at New York, died 1 January, 1870, at Richmond, Va.; married by Richard Channing Moore, the Bishop of Virginia, at Richmond, Va., 3 September, 1818, to Emily Tabitha Gordon, dau. of Alexander George Gordon and Mary Morris,* born 22 November, 1793, died 9 September, 1874.

Their children:

- 1 Charlotte Isabella, b. 15 June, 1819, d. 11 November, 1904 (*continued 98*).
- 2 Mary Gordon, b. ———, 1821, d. ———, ———.
- 3 Eliza Maria, b. ———, 1822, d. ——— August, 1905 (*con. 99*).
- 4 William Gordon, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.

* Niece of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 5 Lewis Gordon, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.
- 6 Emily Gordon, b. 26 January, 1826. Living 1904 (*con. 100*).
- 7 Keith, b. ———, ———, d. ———, ———.
- 8 Richard S., b. 14 April, 1829. Living 1906 (*con. 101*).
- 9 Sophia Gordon Taylor, b. 4 March, 1835. Living 1906 (*con. 102*).
- 10 Rosalie Morris, b. 20 August, 1839. Living 1906.

(98)

- 5 CHARLOTTE ISABELLA SANXAY (*see 97*), born 15 June, 1819, at Richmond, Va., died 11 November, 1904, at Petersburg, Va.; married, at Richmond, 29 October, 1839, Robert Gilliam, son of John Gilliam and Hannah Sampson, of Perth, Scotland, born 17 September, 1796, died 9 July, 1884, at Petersburg.

Their children:

- 1 Mary Eppes, b. 6 August, 1840. Living 1904 (*con. 103*).
- 2 Emily Anna, b. 5 October, 1841, d. 28 December, 1882 (*con. 104*).
- 3 Lucy Skelton, b. 16 April, 1843. Living 1904 (*con. 105*).
- 4 Charlotte Isabella, b. 7 January, 1846. Living 1904.
- 5 Robert, b. 27 July, 1847. Living 1904 (*con. 106*).
- 6 Eliza, b. 22 June, 1848. Living 1904 (*con. 107*).
- 7 Sophia, b. 28 October, 1849. Living 1904 (*con. 108*).
- 8 Lilla Macalester, b. 10 April, 1852, d. 2 October, 1859.
- 9 John, b. 16 August, 1853. Living 1904 (*con. 109*).
- 10 Richard Davenport, b. 14 August, 1855. Living 1906 (*con. 110*).
- 11 Ellen, b. 2 January, 1858. Living 1904.
- 12 Charles Macalester, b. 21 January, 1860. Living 1904 (*con. 111*).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(99)

- 5 ELIZA MARIA SANXAY (*see 97*), born ———, 1822, at Richmond, Va., died ——— August, 1905; married ——— ———, 1842, Lewis Gordon Keith, U. S. N., son of John Keith and Isabella Gordon, born ——— ———, died 1 May, 1846.

Their children:

- 1 Mary Isham, b. 8 June, 1843. Living 1906 (*con. 112*).

(100)

- 5 EMILY GORDON SANXAY (*see 97*), born 26 January, 1826, at Richmond, Va., living, 1904, at Richmond; married at Prince George Court House, Va., 27 January, 1847, Robert Henry Batte, son of Robert Batte and Eliza Buchanan Gilliam, born 28 April, 1822, at Prince George C. H., died 8 June, 1888. Buried at Richmond, Va.

Their children:

- 1 Eliza Buchanan, b. 20 December, 1847. Living 1904 (*con. 113*).
2 Richard Davenport, b. 19 July, 1853, d. 8 September, 1905 (*con. 114*).

(101)

- 5 RICHARD S. SANXAY (*see 97*), born 14 April, 1829, at Richmond, Va., living, 1906, at Brooklyn Hills, Long Island, N. Y.; married 12 December, 1860, at Richmond, Mary Elizabeth Wilkinson,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

dau. of Archibald Wilkinson and Mary Downing,
born 18 February, 1839, at Richmond, died 5 May,
1882, at Huntington, L. I.

Their children:

- 1 Mary Gordon, b. 9 July, 1866, d. same day.
- 2 Anna S., b. 11 July, 1870. Living 1906.

(102)

- 5 SOPHIA GORDON TAYLOR SANXAY (*see* 97),
born 4 March, 1835, at Richmond, Va., living, 1906,
at San Antonio, Texas; married, at Richmond, 19
January, 1865, Adolph Gohmert, son of Carl and
Charlotte Gohmert, born 19 January, 1827, at
Landsberg-an-der-Warthe, in Germany, died 12
October, 1886, at Georgetown, Texas.

Their children:

- 1 Emily Gordon, b. 7 November, 1866. Living, 1904, at San Antonio, Texas.
- 2 Elvie Rosalie, b. 25 December, 1867, d. 28 June, 1868.
- 3 Lily Sanxay, b. 11 January, 1870. Living, 1904, at San Antonio, Texas.
- 4 Charlotte, b. 17 August, 1876, d. 19 August, 1876.
- 5 Lucy, b. 17 August, 1876, d. 19 August, 1876.

(103)

- 6 MARY EPPES GILLIAM (*see* 98), born 6 August, 1840, at Richmond, Va., living, 1904, at Petersburg, Va.; married, at Richmond, 2 March, 1865, Lieut. William David Porter, C. S. N., son

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

of Commodore William D. Porter, U. S. N., and Elizabeth Beale, born 27 January, 1840, at Washington, D. C., died — November, 1902, at Petersburg, Va.

Their children:

- 1 Elizabeth Beale, b. 24 January, 1867. Living 1904 (*con.* 115).
- 2 William D., b. 16 November, 1868. Living 1904 (*con.* 116).
- 3 Mouina Paulding, b. 24 July, 1874. Living 1904 (*con.* 117).

(104)

- 6 EMILY ANNA GILLIAM (*see* 98), born 5 October, 1841, at Prince George C. H., Va., died 28 December, 1882; married, at Prince George C. H., 4 January, 1866, Francis E. R. Hall, son of James Hall, of Sussex Co., Va., born — — —, — —, living, 1904, at Prince George C. H.

Their children:

- 1 Robert Gilliam, b. — — —, — —.
- 2 Francis Everett, b. 24 March, 1870. Living 1904 (*con.* 118).
- 3 John James, b. 21 August, 1874. Living 1904 (*con.* 119).

(105)

- 6 LUCY SKELTON GILLIAM (*see* 98), born 16 April, 1843, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, in Mexico; married, at Richmond, Va., 21

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

September, 1865, George W. Tennent, Engineer, C. S. N., son of John Tennent and ——— Dewees, of Philadelphia, Pa. *No issue.*

(106)

- 6 ROBERT GILLIAM (*see 98*), born 27 July, 1847, at Petersburg, Va., living, 1904, at Petersburg; married (1) at Petersburg, 24 September, 1876, Sue T. Beckwith, dau. of T. S. and Agnes Beckwith, and (2) at St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, 29 April, 1879, Mary Love Bragg, dau. of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Thomas Bragg, N. C., and Isabella Margaret Cuthbert, born 29 April, 1858, living, 1904, at Petersburg. *No issue by first wife.*

By second wife:

- 1 Isabella Cuthbert, b. 11 January, 1880. Living 1904 (*con. 120*).
- 2 Robert, b. 6 October, 1881. Living 1904.
- 3 Thomas Bragg, b. 27 October, 1882. Living 1904.
- 4 James Cuthbert, b. 22 May, 1886, d. — July, 1886.
- 5 Herbert Bragg, b. 30 April, 1887. Living 1904.
- 6 Mary Love, b. 2 July, 1888. Living 1904.
- 7 Charlotte, b. 5 April, 1890. Living 1904.
- 8 Lewis Gordon, b. 1 May, 1891, d. — June, 1892.

(107)

- 6 ELIZA GILLIAM (*see 98*), born 22 June, 1848, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, at Petersburg, Va.; married, at Prince George C. H., 16 November, 1865, Robert Carter Braxton, Lieut. C.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

S. A., son of Robert Carter Braxton and Louisa Gayle, born 17 March, 1838, at Mathews, Va., died 13 March, 1890, at Richmond, Va.

Their children:

- 1 Augustine Gilliam, b. 27 September, 1866. Living 1904 (*con. 121*).
- 2 Charlotte Isabella, b. 30 July, 1869, d. 4 June, 1887. Buried, Richmond.
- 3 Mary Louise, b. 5 September, 1871, d. 6 August, 1887.
- 4 Robert Carter, b. 27 July, 1873. Living 1904.
- 5 Lucy Skelton, b. 25 August, 1875. Living 1904 (*con. 122*).
- 6 Ellen Gilliam, b. 15 February, 1878. Living 1904.
- 7 Eliza Carter, b. 25 April, 1881. Living 1904 (*con. 123*).
- 8 Carter, b. 23 September, 1883, d. 8 July, 1887.
- 9 Charles Corbin, b. 1 September, 1885. Living 1904.

(108)

- 6 SOPHIA GILLIAM (*see 98*), born 28 October, 1849, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, near Petersburg, Va.; married, ——— December, 1869, David Field Bowden, son of William Francis Bowden and Rebecca Vaughan, born ——— March, 1839, Dinwiddie Co., Va., died 21 January, 1906.

Their children:

- 1 William Francis, b. 25 October, 1871. Living 1904.
- 2 Mary Elizabeth, b. 3 September, 1882. Living 1904.

(109)

- 6 JOHN GILLIAM (*see 98*), born 16 August, 1853, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

at Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y.; married, at St. Louis, Mo., 27 September, 1886, Jane Sowers, dau. of Peter Jacob Sowers and Mary Porterfield Thompson, born 16 November, 1858, living 1904.

Their children:

- 1 Theodore Prewett, b. 27 February, 1888. Living 1904.
- 2 Ariel Gordon, b. 19 June, 1889. Living 1904.
- 3 John Reginald, b. 10 March, 1892. Living 1904.
- 4 Richard Bathhurst, b. 15 July, 1894. Living 1904.
- 5 Dorothy Prewett, b. 25 June, 1896. Living 1904.
- 6 Lewis Gordon, b. 5 January, 1898. Living 1904.
- 7 Raymond Maxwell, b. 16 January, 1900. Living 1904.
- 8 Arthur Prewett, b. 19 January, 1902. Living 1904.
- 9 Mary Decima, b. 23 May, 1904. Living 1904.

(110)

- 6 RICHARD DAVENPORT GILLIAM (*see 98*), lawyer, born 14 August, 1855, at Richmond, Va., living, 1906, at Petersburg, Va.; married, at New Quarter, Surry Co., Va., 24 April, 1882, Irene Jones, dau. of William Claiborne Jones and Mary Cauthorn, born 26 November, 1865, living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Mary Cauthorn, b. 25 March, 1883. Living 1906 (*con. 128*).
- 2 John, b. 10 March, 1885. Living 1906.
- 3 Richard Davenport, b. 11 October, 1886, d. 23 April, 1887.
- 4 William Claiborne, b. 6 October, 1887. Living 1906.
- 5 Robert Skelton, b. 17 January, 1890. Living 1906.
- 6 Emily Gordon, b. 1 November, 1890. Living 1906.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 7 Bathhurst, b. 19 February, 1893, d. 1 March, 1893.
- 8 Charles Edgar, b. 30 May, 1894. Living 1906.
- 9 Irene, b. 12 October, 1895. Living 1906.
- 10 Richard Davenport, b. 16 March, 1897. Living 1906.
- 11 Francis Meriweather, b. 30 August, 1899. Living 1906.
- 12 Ann Bathhurst, b. 20 September, 1901. Living 1906.
- 13 Alexander Gordon, b. 22 December, 1904. Living 1906.

(111)

- 6 CHARLES MACALESTER GILLIAM (*see 98*), born 21 January, 1860, at Richmond, Va., living, 1906, at Petersburg, Va.; married, at Raleigh, N. C., 28 December, 1892, Blanche Bragg Syme, dau. of Andrew Syme and Blanche Bragg, born 31 January, 1870, at Raleigh. Living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Charles Macalester, b. 6 November, 1893. Living 1905.
- 2 Mary Anderson, b. 25 July, 1896. Living 1905.
- 3 Charlotte Sanxay, b. 10 February, 1900. Living 1905.

(112)

- 6 MARY ISHAM KEITH (*see 99*), born 8 June, 1843, at Richmond, Va., living, 1905, at McIntosh, Washington Co., Ala.; married, at Petersburg, Va., 6 April, 1870, Emmett R. Vaughan, born 10 June, 1841.

Their children:

- 1 Frank Stone, b. 22 January, 1871. Living 1905.
- 2 Nora Effie, b. 14 August, 1872. Living 1905 (*con. 124*).

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

- 3 Louis Eugene, b. 28 July, 1874. Living 1905 (*con. 125*).
- 4 William S., born 23 June, 1876. Living 1905 (*con. 126*).
- 5 Clemmie Mills, b. 17 July, 1877, d. 11 June, 1879.
- 6 James Newton, b. 3 July, 1879. Living 1905 (*con. 127*).
- 7 Marion Morgan, b. 3 March, 1883. Living 1905.

(113)

- 6 ELIZA BUCHANAN BATTE (*see 100*), born 20 December, 1847, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, at Richmond, Va.; married, at Brick House, Chesterfield Co., Va., 29 September, 1874, Thomas R. Friend, b. ———, ———, at Chesterfield Co., Va.

Their children:

- 1 Eliza Batte, b. 26 June, 1875, d. 8 June, 1896.
- 2 Thomas, b. 19 November, 1876. Living 1904.
- 3 Emily Gordon, b. 21 October, 1878. Living 1904.
- 4 Rebecca Scott, b. 9 December, 1880. Living 1904.

(114)

- 6 RICHARD DAVENPORT BATTE (*see 100*), born 19 July, 1853, at Prince George Court House, Va., living, 1904, at Washington, D. C., died 8 September, 1905; married (1), at Richmond, Va., Matilda Jane Fulton, and (2), at Washington, D. C., Belle Burn. *No issue.*

(115)

- 7 ELIZABETH BEALE PORTER (*see 103*), born 24 January, 1867, at Richmond, Va., living, 1904, at

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Brooklyn, N. Y.; married, at Baltimore, Md., 21 June, 1890, James J. O'Brien, son of Patrick and Mary O'Brien.

Their children:

- 1 Mary Alice, b. 21 April, 1891. Living 1904.
- 2 Morton Dawes, b. 4 April, 1893. Living 1904.
- 3 Grace, b. 1 January, 1895, d. 23 July, 1895.
- 4 Marguerite Rosalie, b. 10 May, 1896. Living 1904.

(116)

- 7 WILLIAM DAVID PORTER, JR. (*see 103*), born 16 November, 1868, at Prince George Court House, Va., living, 1904, at Hyattsville, Md.; married, at Washington, D. C., 3 December, 1891, Mary Elizabeth Torbett, daughter of John P. Torbett and Elizabeth Bryant, born 11 January, 1867, at Washington, D. C.

Their children:

- 1 Mary Elizabeth, b. 30 November, 1892. Living 1904.
- 2 Robert Gilliam, b. 1 December, 1898. Living 1904.

(117)

- 7 MOUINA PAULDING PORTER (*see 103*), born 24 July, 1874, at Queens, Long Island, N. Y., living, 1904, at Lynchburg, Va.; married, at Petersburg, Va., 24 April, 1901, Marie Louise Parham, born 16 July, 1878, Sussex Co., Va. Living 1904.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 Mouina Paulding, b. 30 June, 1902. Living 1904.
- 2 Andrew Bascom, b. 22 August, 1904. Living 1904.

(118)

- 7 FRANCIS EVERETT HALL (*see 104*), born 24 March, 1870, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, at Columbia, S. C.; married, at Raleigh, N. C., 28 January, 1897, Frances Eugenia Heartt, dau. of Charles Dennis Heartt and Isabella Bragg, born 30 August, 1871, at Raleigh. *No issue, 1904.*

(119)

- 7 JOHN JAMES HALL (*see 104*), born 21 August, 1874, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, at Greenville, Miss.; married, at Natchez, Miss., 15 June, 1903, Narciss Johnson, dau. of George Graddy Johnson and Julia Harding Morgan, born 29 December, 1878, at Lake Washington, Miss.

Their children:

- 1 Francis Everett, b. 3 April, 1894, Greenville, Miss.

(120)

- 7 ISABELLA CUTHBERT GILLIAM (*see 106*), born 11 January, 1880, at Petersburg, Va., living, 1904, at Petersburg; married, at Petersburg, Va., 5 January, 1904, William Hamilton Crawford, M.D.,

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

son of William H. Crawford and Mattie Jones,
born 14 December, 1877, living 1904.

Their children:

- 1 Isabella Gilliam, b. ——— October, 1905.

(121)

- 7 AUGUSTINE GILLIAM BRAXTON (*see 107*), born 27 September, 1866, at Prince George C. H., Va., living, 1904, at Richmond, Va.; married, at Richmond, 3 September, 1893, Louise Randolph Mallory, dau. of William Mallory and Virginia Randolph, of Virginia, born ——— March, 1870, died 30 May, 1895. *No issue.*

(122)

- 7 LUCY SKELTON BRAXTON (*see 107*), born 25 August, 1875, at Henrico, Va., living, 1905, at Brooklyn Hills, Long Island, N. Y.; married, at Richmond, Va., 29 June, 1903, Reginald Bray, son of Alfred Bray, M.D., and Helen Cooper, of the City of Mexico, born 25 August, 1878, at Craighurst, Province Ontario, Canada.

Their children:

- 1 Reginald Braxton, b. 16 April, 1904, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 2 Henry Corbin, b. 23 September, 1905.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

(123)

- 7 ELIZA CARTER BRAXTON (*see 107*), born 25 April, 1881, at Henrico, Va., living, 1904, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; married, at Richmond, Va., 29 June, 1904, Colson Everett Hamilton, son of Colson Carey Hamilton, of N. Y., and Lucy Cole, London, Eng., born 15 January, 1878, living 1904. *No issue, 1904.*

(124)

- 7 NORA EFFIE VAUGHAN (*see 112*), born 14 August, 1872, living, 1906, at McIntosh, Washington Co., Ala.; married, at Mobile, Ala., 15 June, 1893, David Clarke, b. — — —, — — —, living 1906.

Their children:

- 1 Hazel, b. — — — —, — — —. Living, 1906, at McIntosh.
- 2 Emmett, b. — — — —, — — —. Living, 1906, at McIntosh.
- 3 Nellie, b. — — — —, — — —. Living, 1906, at McIntosh.
- 4 Mary, b. — — — —, — — —. Living, 1906, at McIntosh.
- 5 Cora, b. — — — —, — — —. Living, 1906, at McIntosh.

(125)

- 7 LOUIS EUGENE VAUGHAN (*see 112*), born 28 July, 1874, at — — —, living, 1906, at Richton, Perry Co., Miss.; married — — —, 1896, Josephine Taylor, born — — —, — — —. Living 1906.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Their children:

- 1 William Love, b. ———, ———, at McIntosh, Ala.
Living 1906.
- 2 Clemmie May, b. ———, ———, at McIntosh, Ala.
Living 1906.
- 3 A girl, name not ascertained.
- 4 A boy, name not ascertained.

(126)

- 7 WILLIAM S. VAUGHAN (*see 112*), born 23 June, 1876, at McIntosh, Ala., living, 1906, at Richton, Perry Co., Miss.; married Georgia Ward, ———, 1903.

Their children:

- 1 Richard Reeves, b. ——— April, 1905, at McIntosh, Ala.

(127)

- 7 JAMES NEWTON VAUGHAN (*see 112*), born 3 July, 1879, at Mobile, Ala., living, 1906, at Montgomery, Ala., married, ———, 1901, Emma Johnson.

Their children:

- 1 Eugene.
- 2 James Reginald.

(128)

- 7 MARY CAUTHORN GILLIAM (*see 110*), born 25 March, 1883, in Surry County, Va., living, 1906, at

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

Boston, Mass.; married, at Petersburg, Va., 17 April, 1906, George Stother Bernard, son of George S. Bernard and Fannie Rutherford, born 17 October, 1881, at Petersburg, Va., living, 1906, at Boston, Mass.

THE SANXAY FAMILY

NOTES—ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA *

Page 8, line 6, read *make* in place of "made."

Page 10, line 4, read *Fonteneau* in place of "Fontineau."

Page 12, line 24, read *français* in place of "française."

Page 13, line 6, read *statue* in place of "statute."

Page 14, line 9, read *Meslière* in place of "Meshinc."

NOTE 1.—Pages 17, 133. It should not have been embodied in the text, that Pastor Sanxay was ever an apothecary. It was done, because Louis Audiat so states, in his *Life and Works of Bernard Palissy*, but he cites no evidence to support the statement, and, after considerable investigation, I am now convinced there is none. Audiat, doubtless, confused the Pastor with other Sanxays at Saintes who unquestionably were apothecaries.

Page 21, line 12, read *1589* in place of "1587."

Page 24, line 20, read *Farnoulx* in place of "Farrioulx."

Page 25, line 3, read *Brisambourg* in place of "Brisanebourg."

NOTE 2.—Pages 25, 133. This baptism was not of Suzanne Sanxay, but of her daughter, Suzanne Robelin. The statement, as embodied in the text, was taken from Audiat's *Life and Works of Bernard Palissy*, but it is clearly incorrect. (See *Crottel's History*, referred to in the text.)

NOTE 3.—Page 30. The Duke, Henry de La Trémoille, was also Prince of Tarente and Count of Taillebourg.

Page 31, line 7, and page 137, line 2 of (9), read *Menus Fiefs* in place of "Manus-fiefs."

NOTE 4.—Page 31. Records lately discovered show that Anne Pichon could not have been Pierre Sanxay's first wife. They show that a Jeanne Sanxay, daughter of a Pierre Sanxay—without doubt the Pierre above mentioned—on 5 May, 1653, by contract, registered before Fleuresson, notary-royal, married Helye Thomas, sieur de Maine Moreau, chevalier de l'ordre de St. Michel, lieutenant et assesseur au siège de Taillebourg, par lettres de provisions de monseigneur le prince de Tarente, comte de Taillebourg, des 27 Septembre, 1652 et 8 Juillet, 1654. Records, relating to many cases before said Thomas, as seigneurial Judge, under his appointment by said Prince, are now among the archives of the Charente Inferieure. The château du Maine Moreau was situated in the Parish of Annepont, near Taillebourg, and the landed estate of



* For inter-leaf insertion at pages 210-211 of the book.

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Pierre Sanxay—the Blanchardières—was in the same parish. Jeanne died about 1662. There was one child of the marriage, a boy, also named Helye.

Page 33, line 26, read *Jacques* in place of "Jehan."

Page 35, lines 7 and 8, read *January* in place of "February"; line 19, read *Elise* in place of "Elsie"; line 24, read *Leenhardt* in place of "Leonhardt."

NOTE 5.—Page 41. The desired authentic and decisive proof has now come, showing that Josué Sanxay was the father of Pastor Jacques Sanxay, the Refugee to England. It was found in the records of a presidial court (Saintes) now in the archives of the Charente Inférieure. These records also show that Josué Sanxay and Marie Vivier were married 12 April, 1639, by contract registered before Pryvallaud, notary-royal; that Josué made a will, 3 February, 1667, registered before Mongrand, notary at Taillebourg; that an inventory of his estate, after death, was made, 17 August, 1670; that Pastor Jacques Sanxay married Marie Moreau, 28 April, 1678, by contract, registered before Moreau, notary-royal, and that his sister Anne married Josué Pouliou, 20 May, 1671, by contract, registered before Chasseloup, notary-royal. Thus, beginning with Pastor Pierre Sanxay, an authentic genealogical chain, down to the present time (May, A. D., 1910), is established beyond a question.

NOTE 6.—Page 43. The home of Daniel Meschinot and Ruth Sanxay was doubtless at or near Cherac, 16 kilometres southeast from Saintes. Their three children, and order of birth, were as follows: Etienne, b. 1669; Jacques, b. 1671; and Daniel, b. 1674.

Page 48, lines 10 and 11, read *Maichin* in place of "Machin."

Page 50, line 13, read *Loman* in place of "Lomain."

NOTE 7.—Page 50. As to the diary referred to, see *Bulletin, Société de l'histoire du protestantisme français*, Tom. 31, p. 62.

Page 51, lines 20, 21, read *Davenant* in place of "Divenant."

NOTE 8.—Pages 65, 151. It has recently come to light that Rev. James Sanxay, of Tetcott, was twice married, first at London, 22 April, 1720, to Charlotte Mary Gaches, of St. Martins-in-the-Fields (London), his brother Daniel officiating. She was also of Huguenot descent. She died, and was buried at Penzance, 19 September, 1722. Charlotte, who was a daughter of this marriage, was baptized at Penzance, 24 August, 1721, which explains why the record was not found at Tetcott.

NOTE 9.—Page 71. Edmund Sanxay, 12 April, 1758, was elected a member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Surgeons, at London, "to have hold and enjoy the said office according to the late Act of Parliament and the By-laws of the corporation." This election was a tribute to his high distinction in his profession. A part of the court's duties was to examine candidates for positions as surgeons in the army and navy. At a meeting of the Court held 1 July, 1762, announcing his intention to withdraw from active professional service and retire to the country, he resigned from the Court. He was then 47 years of age. The Court had secured premises in the Old Bailey and had there built Surgeon's Hall, where its meetings were held during his membership.

Page 82, line 26, and page 162, line 2 of (28), read *British Army* in place of "Royal Navy" and "R. N."

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Page 83, line 14, read *Devon* in place of "Devonshire."

Page 92, line 8, read *Gunther* in place of "Guther."

Page 103, line 1, read *seven* in place of "four," and make line 2 read *Sanxay, only one son and a daughter, Maria Hoffman, are now living.*

Page 123, line 22, read *earthly* in place of "earthy."

Page 128, line 4, read *Blanchardières* in place of "Blancharderes."

Page 135, next to last line, read *Marchais* in place of "Machais."

NOTE 10.—Page 136 (7) and page 138 (12). The children of Josué Sanxay, and the probable order of their birth, are as follows:

1. Son (name not known), b. (probably) about 1640; d. before 1670.
2. Marie, b. about 1645; d. 13 January, 1685.
3. Ruth, b. ———; d. before 1692.
4. Jacques, b. ———; d. about 1693, at Exeter, England.
5. Anne, b. about 1651; d. 12 November, 1681.

Page 137, lines 3 and 5, of (8) read *1708* in place "1694," and *1701* in place of "1693."

Page 137, line 5 of (9) read *sister* in place of "brother."

NOTE 11.—Page 137 (8), (9), and (10). That Suzanne Sanxay, wife of Jean Raboteau, had several children is now known, but not their names. One of them, a daughter, married Pierre Daugirard, "marchand, du logis noble de La Forest." After her husband's death, (about 1701), Suzanne was "*tu-trice*" for their minor children, and, in 1708, her son-in-law, Daugirard, was her "*procureur pour le règlement des affaires des mineurs Raboteau.*" Daugirard, as appears from the seigneurial records of the Comte de Taillebourg, preserved in the archives of the Duke de La Trémoille, was living as late as 1724. In 1722 he rendered homage, as "*procureur de la dame de St. Andreux pour raison de la terre et seigneurie d'Anepont et ses dépendances.*" he being then designated as "*marchand, de La Rochelle.*" The record of this homage, in the classification of the documents of the seigneurial collection, was included with those relating to the Fief de La Forest. This great Fief comprised, among others, the Fiefs of the Blanchardières and Maine Moreau, of which Pierre Sanxay and Helye (Elie) Thomas, respectively, were seigneurs. Its seigneur was Joachim de Jaucourt, who was also seigneur de Monestreux, St. Andreux, and other places. Between his family and that of said Pierre Sanxay there seems to have been close relations during three generations of the latter's family. From 1663–1665 notarial records show Pierre Sanxay, as attorney for said Joachim, and Clorinde de Mathe, his wife, in more than one instance. In 1673 Jean Fabvereau, (husband of Pierre's daughter, Francoise), Sieur de Touchereau, and "receveur du lieux de La Forest," where he lived, was witness to the will of Benjamin de Jaucourt, écuyer, seigneur de St. Jermain, made at the château de La Forest, while on a visit to his brother Philèpes, then the seigneur de La Forest. They were sons of Joachim and Clorinde aforesaid. And in 1674 Pierre Sanxay, sieur de Mayne Blanc, son of said Pierre, was constituted general and special attorney for Philèpes de Jaucourt, said seigneur de La Forest. These matters show some of the conditions existing at Taillebourg. And this leads me to say that *there*, also, was the château de Taillebourg, seat of Henri de La Trémoille, whose vast

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domains, embracing much more than the county of Taillebourg, over which, as feudal lord, he exercised in large measure, the rights of sovereignty and the administration of justice, rendered him one of the greatest noblemen in France. Then, too, the Protestant Church at Taillebourg counted among its members the most of the seigneurial magistrates of the county, as well as a considerable number of the magistrates of the royal bench at Saintes, and many of the nobility. Taillebourg was, therefore, a very interesting community for those of the Protestant faith, a faith which the Duke himself had also embraced for a considerable period of his life, and to which his wife, Marie de La Tour d'Auvergne, remained steadfast to the end. These considerations, and his office of "fermier et receveur général" of the County of Taillebourg, may have made necessary or desirable the residence of Josué Sanxay at Taillebourg, and thus explain his removal from Saintes, which took place as early as 1658. I will add, I now have in my possession a small document signed, in her own handwriting, by Suzanne Sanxay above mentioned, in 1705.

Page 140, line 15 of (14), read *François* in place of "Françoise."

Page 140, next to last line, read *Gouauld* in place of "Gonauld."

Page 141, line 27 of (16), page 143, line 11 of (19), and page 145, line 1, read *Préguillac* in place of "Prequillac."

Page 142, line 4, read *Mortagne* in place of "Montagne."

Page 142, lines 12 and 13 of (17), and page 143, line 3, read *Boibellaud* in place of "Boibilland" or "Boybilland."

Page 143, line 10 of (19), read *Coudreau* in place of "Condreau."

Page 144, line 23 of (21), read *Beider* in place of "Breider."

Page 149, line 9 of (1), strike out ", circa 1675" and insert in place thereof the words *Moreau 28 April, 1678*.

Page 151, last line, read *1713* in place of "1613."

Page 155, line 2 of (10), read *Penzance* in place of "Tetcott" and *Cornwall* in place of "Devon."

Page 160, line 7 of (23), read *Cottage* in place of "College."

Page 161, line 2, read *1875* in place of "1775."

Page 162, line 2, read *Hammerton* in place of "Hammerstone"; line 4, read *Antrobus* in place of "Armstrong"; line 8, read *Forest* in place of "Formel"; line 16, read *Sekondi* in place of "Shoude."

Page 162, line 7 of (28), and line 1, next page, read *Mottram* in place of "Monttram." Same correction, line 3 of (34), page 165.

Page 181, line 4 of (66), read *21* in place of "15."

Page 184, line 5 of (72), read *1864* in place of "1854."

Page 195, strike out foot-note. It is not correct, and note same on reading page 114.

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THE SANXAY FAMILY.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 8, line 6, read *make* in place of "made."

Page 13, line 6, read *statue* in place of "statute."

Page 25. The statement that Suzanne Sanxay was baptized by Rouspeau was made on the authority of the late Louis Audiat of Saintes. A closer examination, however, of the text of *Crottet's* history makes clear that this last baptism by Rouspeau was of Suzanne Robelin, dau. of Maistre Robelin, "apothicaire de Pons," and of Suzanne Sanxay, who herself was dau. of Pastor Pierre Sanxay. M. Robelin, her husband, was probably François Robelin, godfather of Pierre Sanxay, "avocat" (see No. 6, page 136). This also shows that the Suzanne of No. (2), page 134, was not, as possibly supposed, the pastor's daughter.

Page 31, line 7, read *Menus Fiefs* in place of "Manus-fiefs."

Page 35, lines 7 and 8, read *January* in place of "February"; same page, line 19, read *Elise* in place of "Elsie," and same page, line 24, read *Leenhardt* in place of "Leonhardt."

Page 58, lines 20 and 21, read *Davenaut* in place of "Divenaut."

Page 82, next to last line, read *British Army* in place of "Royal Navy."

Page 83, line 14, read *Deron* in place of "Devonshire."

Page 92, line 8, read *Gunther* in place of "Guther."

Page 103, line 1, read *seven* in place of "four," and make line 2 read, *Sanxay, only one son, and a daughter, Maria Hoffman, are now living.*

Page 128, line 4, read *Blanchardières* in place of "Blancharderes."

Page 135, line next to last, read *Marchais* in place of "Machais."

Page 136, line 8 of (6), read *after* in place of "circa."

Page 137, line 2 of (9), read *Menus Fiefs* in place of "Manus-fiefs," and in line 5 of (9), read *sister* in place of "brother."

Page 160, line 7 of (23), read *cottage* in place of "college."

Page 162, line 2 of (28), read *British Army* in place of R. N.

Page 181, line 4 of (66), read *21* in place of "15."

Page 184, line 5 of (72), read *1864* in place of "1854."

Page 195, strike out foot note. Without explaining how error arose, statement is not correct.

Pages 65, 151. It has recently come to light that Rev. James Sanxay of Tetcott was twice married. He married, first, at London, 22 April, 1720, Charlotte Mary Gaches, of St. Martins-in-the-Fields (London), his brother Daniel officiating. She died, and was buried at Penzance, 19 September, 1722. Charlotte was their daughter, which explains why her baptism was not noted at Tetcott. She was baptized at Penzance, 24 August, 1721.

Page 155 (10), line 2, read *Penzance* in place of "Tetcott," and *Cornwall* in place of "Devon."

📖 INSERT ON PAGE 218 OF THE BOOK.

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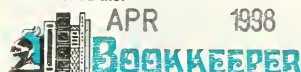








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